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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,039—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. | |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson | 2nd July. |
| P.&O. ORIENTAL | 6211 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 16th " |
| P.&O. PENINSULAR | 5487 | W. A. Wheeler | 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson | 30th " |
| P.&O. BRITANNIA | 8525 | J. L. Parfitt | 6th Aug. |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 13th " |
| P.&O. CALEDONIA | 7468 | W. B. Andrews | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. F. Jephson | 27th " |
| P.&O. ROME | 8545 | A. B. Daniell | 3rd Sept. |

The Steamers marked * P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Masagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, namely on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | A. Martinolich | 3,829 | 1st Aug., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | R. Mayer | 3,878 | 7th July. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,763 | 12th Aug. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1050 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | | 2,709 | 21st July 1897. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30, 1897.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .....20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 6th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4,074 | C. Chevalier | 9th July. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 6th August. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeMaubenge | 3rd September |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,373 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 2nd July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "MERKARA" 3,099 tons, on or about 4th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 16th July. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| A Steamer..... 5,254 | On or about the 31st July. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6 May, 1897.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COCA WINE. KEMP'S COCA WINE. PALATABLE, EXHILARATING, SUSTAINING. Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

One of the finest Liqueurs yet produced from the invaluable ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

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PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free | 15 12 |
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C.P. Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND SIMILAR TROUBLES.
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We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

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BEFORE putting bye your CUTLERY, ACCOUTREMENTS, BATTERY, &c., for the Monsoon—Coat them all over with

CRYSTAL ENAMEL

This will keep them free from rust—it is easily removed when the Metals are required for regular use.
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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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| BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS. |
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AND
FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.
BOMBAY!

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET.

AS there is an universal desire on the part of the Inhabitants of Bombay to appreciate the Valuable Services rendered to the City of Bombay by GENERAL GATACRE, who is shortly leaving Bombay, We, the Undersigned, request the friends and admirers of General Gatacre to meet at the Office of Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, 1st floor, Markur's Buildings, opposite Share Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., to take steps to give a PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT to that Gentleman before his departure.

GEORGE COTTON.
A. ABERCROMBIE.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL.
BOMONJI DINSHAW M. PETIT.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY.
GHELLABHAI HARIDAS.
N. N. WADIA.
R. M. SAYANI.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July, 1897, for the work of making Extension to the BEEF SLAUGHTER HOUSE at Bandora.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities also to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor when Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the Matter of the BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT and TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAJI MAHOMED HAJI OOSMAN, a creditor of the said Company .....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding-up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 1st day of July, 1897, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji, on behalf of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman, a creditor of the said Company, and that the Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, 1897, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 1st July, 1897.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. | BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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DON'T FAIL to Pay a Visit during our ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, COMMENCING 1st July. Great Bargains in Useful and Fancy GOODS, TOYS, &c.,—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, or the P. P. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, in good order, very little used. Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerol during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Headmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waters Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 c. b. brown pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle, quiet and showy.
1 powerful black waler mare, about 15 hands, broken to single and double harness.
1 handsome circular glass-fronted brougham, made to order.
1 very handsome stud-bred mare, 13-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 almost new champion pneumatic tyred ladies' bicycle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 3rd February, 1891, the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazandaree land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3158 and 3183, street Nos. 16 (1 and 2), containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee, and on the south by the cart of Jugmohundas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee, or to Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, or to the undersigned.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schied maper and Soehne, Persian and Brussels carpets, Ditmars' table lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. WALDT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Cosmopolitan Club, Girgaum Back Road, opposite Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy's bungalow,

A full-sized slate billard table by Thurston, re-cushioned, by C. Lazarus and Co., with game, pyramid and pool balls, cue stand, marking board, cover, etc.

The table is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, the remaining stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of valuable and handsome dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of various descriptions, such as drawing-room suits or sofas and chairs, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, new folding harmonium, single and double almyras, dressing and washhand tables, also a large number of American and bentwood chairs, 2 high grade "gent's American" Monarch" safeties with Dunlop detachable tyres bran-new.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Surplus office furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, cuspidors, presses, shelves, glass door book cases, sample table, &c.

Also household furniture, consisting of almyra, bentwood chairs, teapoy, screen, dining and writing table, cradle, sofas, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. James Pearse,—
18 jars Japanese sauce,

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin ex Stolenfels—
77-70—1259—1 case 16 pieces fancy velvet.
77-71—1260—1 case 14 pieces fancy velvet.

By order of the Administrator-General of the stock in trade of the late Abdoolally Esmailjee, consisting of tins of varnish, kegs of plaint, packets of colour, buckets, brushes, screws, locks, door handles, pulleys, hinges, padlocks, scales, cupboards, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Damodar Nana Kelkar, consisting of glod rings, jorewa and beads, copper and brass pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 3148 CASES HYSON GREEN TEA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Raphael and Co. on account and at the risk of Hurjivandas Mohandas, the following 3148 cases of Hyson Green Tea:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A—24—25—29 cases. | |
| U C—15—17 cases. | |
| J O Y—10—19—497 cases. | |
| R S R—66—70 & 73—77—543 cases. | |
| S M H A—1—9—435 cases. | |
| R S R—41—59—1229 cases. | |
| R S R—30—40—524 cases. | |
| K K K—3—4—32 cases. | |
| U—1—5—121 cases. | |
| C—2—6—105 cases. | |
| X X—6—10—108 cases. | |
| K K K—51—54—38 cases. | |
| A P E X—41—42—40 cases. | |
| K K K—55—58—40 cases. | |
| A P E X—7—11—60 cases. | |
| A P E X—15—17—59 cases. | |

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BOOKS ON CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a valuable collection of books on civil and mechanical Engineering also a dumpy level, etc., the property of the late JAGONNATH BADASHEWJEE, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer Baroda Water works.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN UNDERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneckchund Rajpoorchund the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ratanba', widow of Munmohundass Gordhundass, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by and under the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of February, 1896, and the deed of further charge dated the 30th day of October, 1895, and made between the said Ratanba', widow of the one part and the said Maneckchund Rajpoorchund of the other part, the undersigned will, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by public Auction on the premises the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Underia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 472, 473, 475, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty four and six-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on the east by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the west by the property formerly of Sarabai, widow, and her son Mahomed bin Soomer, and now of the said Ratanbai, widow, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Tank Road together with all appurtenances thereto.

The title deeds of the property and the conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, the solicitors for the mortgagee, on any day during office hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, ALSO BAGATELLE TABLE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, UTENSILS, CLOTHES, ETC.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, silver piece, gold beads, cocks, dog chains, silk cloth, shawls, slippers, coins, feathers, medicines, smoking pipes, silver buttons, cut tobacco, handkerchiefs, samples, cloth, etc.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting of gold rings, sovereigns, tolas, pulleys and beads, copper and brass pots, cut pieces of silk, banat, nainsook, sarees, satranji, shawl, guernsey, shirts, turban, dhoturs, embroidery, rice in bags, sugar, ighee, empty tin boxes, knives, bags, umbrella, etc.

Also by order of C. S. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Laljee Gowa, Cutchi, lately traded in partnership with Sewjee Khetsi and the late Heerjee Dharsee under the name of Sewjee Laljee (an insolvent) consisting of pieces of canvas, small beam, scales and weights, mattress, pillows, pictures, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

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"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Exchanges Foreign Money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £180,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
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Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charge on above interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,010,000
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.
The Office contains Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving Mail and forwarding Correspondence, travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Foreign Stocks, collected on account without charge if remitted Home direct.
Circular Notes and Credits issued in Sterling, Francs, Marks, Gold, Silver, and Foreign Bank Notes.
Letters of Credit issued on Government Paper.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
W. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | SOURABAYA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

## INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) ..... $ 158,000
JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 p. c. & 1 bon. | 1,392½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,00 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,220 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 10,000 / 70,000 | 100 / 75 | | 10 p.c. | 119 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,50,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £25 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6pr. ct. | 305 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | Half yearly | |
| Ahmedabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 730 |
| Alliance | 1,50 | 1,100 | all | lowed | 9·5 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 100 | Nil | ·7 |
| Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bombay Spinning Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 775 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 625 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 600 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs. 8 | 800 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,025 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 810 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 1,075 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 755 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs.12 | 905 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.50 | 575 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,00 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,105 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 60 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 5·9 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Empress | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 625 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.30 | 720 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,400 | 1,0,0 | dvd Rs.30 | 700 |
| Hingurghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 735 |
| Hope Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | 50 | 610 |
| Hyderabad | 70 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Imperial Cotton | 907 | 50 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 535 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,00 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 1700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 865 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 710 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 925 |
| Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 235 |
| Jewraj Ballo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 880 |
| Jubbe Mill Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 975 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,50 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 850 |
| Khasgaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 95? |
| Khatau Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 900 |
| Loopold | 3,600 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 365 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | 775 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1030 |
| Madras United | 53 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 3,500 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 50 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 2,485 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 5 | 1274 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,030 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 2,300 xd |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 25 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 300 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,460 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Oriental | 5,72 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs2 | 395 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,300 |
| Queen Mills | 801 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8 | 910 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8 | 1,270 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. | 1,000 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,925 |
| Sonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 850 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 165 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 360 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.20 | 345 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 355 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Nil | 650 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 655 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.14 | 625 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 550 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 500 |
| Vishnu Shanker Lukhmi Shanker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 7500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410 xd. |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Nil | 50 com. |
| Western India | 1,950 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 800 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | Sugar. | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 4,000 | 100 | 600 | ... | 650 |
| The Tapti Valley | 20,000 | 50 | 40 | ... | 12? |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Gloming Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,108 | Rs 80 | 1,030 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 % | 200 |
| Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 556 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Broale Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 140 |
| Broach Co. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 152½ |
| Coimbatore Co. Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 230 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 305 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,350 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 95 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | '25+80 | 1,100 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 515 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 337½ |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 137½ |
| Kamaljee Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 740 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 450 |
| Maha mapdure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 255 |
| Mercantile | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Motiusell Co. | 1,00 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 70 |
| Muamar M | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs20 | 370 |
| New Benar | 1,000 | 200 | all | 15 | 210 |
| New Indian | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 575 |
| Prince of Wales | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 165 |
| Saba pathy (Bellary) | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 440 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 385 |
| Bind and Publ Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Bind | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,250 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 400 | 12,000 | 750 | 50 | 520 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 1,2 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Volkart | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 21 |
| | ... | 000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,120 |

## PRICES OF BULLION

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns | Rs. 15·6 |
| Napoleons | ... |
| Mexican Dollars | ... |
| Gold Five-Franc Pieces | 15-6 |
| Bar Silver | 89-3 |
| Gold Leaf | 26 |
| Bar Gold, English (916 touch) | 21-1-6 |
| Bar Australian | 21 12 |
| Bar Bombay | 15-10 |
| Bar Penin | 25-4 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Three and-a-half per cent Reduced | 102 13 |
| Three and-a-half per cent. 1897 | 100 |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture, 1896-97 | 100 |
| New Francis Loan 5 per cent. 1873 | ... |
| City of Paris Loan | ... |
| Four per cent. Port Trust Bond | 107-12 |

## EXCHANGE

| | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 3 3-4 |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 3 3-4 |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight | 1s. 3 75-32 |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. do. | ..... |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | ..... |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do. do. | 1s. 3 7-8 |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 3 15-32d. |
| Do. Credits | 3 Do. do. | 1s. 3 57-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Paris | 3 Do. do. | 155 3-4 |
| Do. | 4 Do. do. | 156 3-4 |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 10 days | 98 13-16 |
| Madras | 30 days | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | At sight | 98 3-4 |
| Do. | 10 days | 99 1-2 |
| China | 30 days | 113 1-2 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every-

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-14m., 14a. Low water, 6-7m., 7-4a.

Third Criminal Session, 10 a.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address by Mr. James Taylor, late of the 7th Hussars, 8-45 p.m. (Open to all young men)

Music on the Esplanade, 6-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting.)

POONA STEEPLE-CHASES.—In all races, other than selling races and handicaps, a landing allowance of 6 lbs. will be given to every English, Colonial and Arab horse, galloway and pony landed in India direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st August 1895. The allowances to be reduced to 3lbs. on a horse, galloway or pony winning one race and to cease on his winning two races.

REPORTED THEFT OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.—Mr. J. B. Arnold, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, has reported to the police that, about 11 o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, Mrs. Arnold placed two gold bangles, one gold ring set with seventeen diamonds, one with eight diamonds, one gold turquoise ring, and one gold ruby ring and two gold brooches on her bed and left the bedroom for half-an-hour to nurse her child. When she returned to the room she found the seventeen diamond ring and the gold brooches, collectively valued at Rs. 350, stolen.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following Jubilee programme of music, by request, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March, Jubilee | God bless Victoria ..... Quantin |
| Aria | Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti |
| Fantasia | The Flying Squadron ..... Kappey |
| Valse | Victoria Regina ..... Alan |
| Fantasia | The Diamond Jubilee ..... Kappey |
| Polka | Tonjours Gaiant ..... Fahrbach |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PRIVATE ROBBING A WATCH-MAKER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gowarkhan, a private in the 8th Native Infantry, was charged with theft of a silver watch, belonging to Framjee Muncherjee, a watch-maker. Accused went to complainant's shop in Shaikh Memon Street on Wednesday last, and during the absence of the servant, who went to the inner room, he stole a silver watch, which was placed on the show-case. The accused was caught red-handed, and pleading guilty was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

THE MILITARY LOTTERY.—The Military Lottery which is to be drawn in the Town Hall on Saturday next at 5 o'clock sharp, has been arranged so that every soldier and sepoy possessing a ticket will get an equal chance of a prize irrespective of the order in which the tickets are drawn. The money prizes amounting to Rs. 900 were liberally found through Prince Samatsinghji and Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldass Nathoobhai, J. P., the balance being furnished by the officers of the District Staff, but should any other contributions come in, they will be subdivided and given as extra prizes. Major Blomfield, A.A.G., has charge of the arrangements.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shaba Suddoo, a ship-labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at 13th Lane, Kamatipoora. On the 15th ultimo deceased and eight other labourers were engaged on board the steamship Raffaelo Rubaldino, unloading her cargo in the Victoria Dock. About 3 o'clock on the following morning after the cargo had been unloaded, the labourers were ordered to fix the hatches on. They had put on two hatches, and while the third one was being fixed the deceased, who was standing on the fore and aft on No. 2 hatch, slipped and fell with the hatch into the hold below. He was brought up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to have been suffering from concussion of the brain. When he recovered consciousness, he complained of pain in the chest, abdomen, and back. Pneumonia set in subsequently, and he died yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURE.—It has always struck new-comers to Bombay that though they are in one of the most prominent Indian cities, the surroundings are almost equal to those of a modern European town. The exteriors of our large public buildings are very impressive, while of their interior are observable many varied designs of stucco work, marble, granite, and what is by far the most prominent feature is the varied tessalated floors in plain and encaustic tiles, while the dados are resplendent with glazed tiles in highly artistic designs. The above observations come in appropriately since Messrs. Warden and Co., the well-known firm in the particular trade mentioned above, distribute with our issue of to-day a very elaborate and costly catalogue of designs which in itself is a work of art. It may be mentioned that the firm have recently completed dado and floor tiling work in the splendid mansion, called "Chateau Petit," of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; and have in hand the Royal Yacht Club chambers and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Administrative offices, in charge of the eminent architect of our city, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E. For the Railway offices Messrs. Warden and Co. have supplied a colossal allegorical figure of engineering executed by Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins, the prominent sculptor of St. John's Wood, London.

HOSPITALITY ABUSED.—At the Mazigon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted Haji Ali Haji Hoosein alias Hoosein alias Gough, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to Rubba Beebee, a Mogul widow, residing at Bellasis Road, Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. Boyce. The accused used to go to complainant's house, and was occasionally supplied by her with food, clothing, and money. On the 20th ultimo the accused went to her house in the morning and was treated by her with the usual hospitality. The same evening he again went to her house, and demanded some more money from the unfortunate lady. She refused to comply with his demand whereupon he attempted to rush into her private apartment, and when prevented by her servant Abdul Kareem, he picked up a stick from the room and assaulted her. The police were called in, and the man was arrested. From enquiries made by the police it appears that two days previously he assaulted another woman for the same reason. It was stated that the accused used to extort money in similar manner from women residing in Duncan Road and Kamatipoora. The accused denied the charge stating that it was her servant who assaulted her. His Worship sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GROSS ABUSE OF TRUST.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Mahomed Hoosein, a chalasee, at present unemployed, with stealing pieces of wearing apparel, silver ornaments, and an English rug, collectively valued at Rs. 93, belonging to Shaik Mohidin Syed Anayat Ali, also a chalasee, employed on board the steamship Shannon. Both the complainant and the accused were residing in Kanda Mohulla, Null Bazaar. On the 4th ultimo complainant met the accused near his house, and having known him for some time past, gave him a bunch of keys belonging to his house, with a request to hand them over to his (complainant's) sister, who resides at Gilder Street, and to inform her that he was going to Aden the following day and would return within three weeks. The accused, instead of returning the keys to complainant's sister, kept them with him, and at an opportune time opened the complainant's house with the same keys and stole the property mentioned in the charge. He then sold the property to a Marwaree in the 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, for Rs. 20. On 15th ultimo complainant returned to Bombay and went to his sister's house to get the keys. The sister denied having received the keys from the accused. Complainant thereupon made a report to the police, and on the following day, while the latter were making inquiries, complainant met accused at 6th Lane, Kamatipoora, and having arrested him, made him over to the police. The accused then admitted the theft, and pointed out the Marwaree to whom he had sold the property for Rs. 20, and squandered away the sale proceeds in gambling. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss Khandalla, Captain F. J. Cruess, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced in the gulf of Manar strong monsoon and high sea, at Cape Comorin fine cloudy weather, at Allepey and Cochin strong breeze and rain, and from Calicut to Bombay fine cloudy weather and moderate sea. The same company's steamer Sirdhana, Captain W. H. Watkeys, which also arrived on the same day from Calcutta via coast ports, met with monsoon weather from Negapatam to Colombo, and from off Cape Comorin to Tellichery likewise, up to 24th June, and since fine weather. The same company's steamer Onda, Captain F. Thurston, which entered yesterday from Calcutta, had ordinary monsoon weather The same company's steamer Scindia, Captain J. Stafford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mourmein, having encountered in the Bay of Bengal heavy monsoon, from Colombo to Bombay, fair westerly winds, and occasional showers.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains,

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SURVEY is being made for a cart road up the Tochi Valley as far as Datta Khel. This road is much needed, not merely for military purposes, but to encourage the caravan trade with Ghazni. Afghan traders will quickly recognise its advantages.

THE services of Mr. Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, of the Indian Civil Service, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

THE Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to the estimates for the construction of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway and the conversion and alteration of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge, as follows :—(i) Native State section from the Jodhpore Frontier to Balotra, a distance of about 135 miles, at a cost of Rs. 49,37,356. (ii) British section from Shadipalli to the Jodhpore Frontier, a distance of about 71 miles, at a cost of Rs. 28,15,298. (iii) Conversion and alteration of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli (State) Railway to the metregauge, at a cost Rs. 7,82,187.

NEWS has been received that Mr. Rennell Rodd and the members of the British Mission to Abyssinia have reached Aden safely and sailed for England. It is believed that the results gained are most satisfactory, though the details are not yet known.

THE regulation proposed by the Government of India for the examination of officers of the Staff Corps in the languages chiefly spoken by the men of the regiments to which they may permanently be posted have been approved by the Secretary of State, and will be published shortly.

A SPECIAL allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned from the reserve for military works to admit of the immediate reconstruction of a hospital for the native infantry at Guntok in Sikkim.

MAJOR E. C. BETHUNE, 16th Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Deesa district, *vice* Major Willcocks, employed on field service in the Tochi Valley.

CAPTAIN R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Singapore, joins the Viceroy's personal staff as aide-de-camp.

PHILATELISTS will be interested to learn that the Amir proposes to adopt some new kinds of postage stamp. It is understood that the stamps of each Afghan province will be coloured differently. Post-masters will be instructed to remove all used stamps from covers before delivery, and send them to Kabul, whence they will be forwarded to India for sale.

A CORRESPONDENT vouches for the following :—On asking our head babu what he did when he felt the earthquake he replied :—"Well, sir, I ran into the room where my wife and old mother were, to find them so frightened that they could not run, so I commended them to God and ran outside myself."

A DACCA correspondent informs us that the rains have set in there in earnest. "Before long," he remarks, "the jute season will be in full swing." The crop promises to be large and of good quality.

DR. F. NORTLING is expected back in Calcutta, from long leave to-ng Thursday and joins his appointment of Paleontologist, Geological Survey of India.

MR. STEWART WILSON, Deputy Director-General of the Postal Department, left Calcutta for Chittagong to enquire into the damage done by the earthquake. He will continue his investigation in Assam.

THE 14th Sikhs were to commence to move up the Tochi Valley towards Miranshah on Monday. The 15th Punjab Infantry have arrived at Edwardesabad. Rest camps of large tents for the British troops are arranged at Gumbat, Kohat, Chickannah, Lachi, Banda, Kharam, Litammar, and Banu. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are expected at Edwardesabad on the 7th, and the Rifle Brigade on 9th July. The collection of supplies and transport is proceeding satisfactorily, and arrangements have been made for keeping up the Khushalgarh bridge for a considerable time longer. The weather in the North Punjab is reported to be cooler than usual for the time of the year, owing to the recent rain.

THE new 12-pounder jointed mountain gun, of which one was issued to the mountain batteries at Pindi for experiment, is, it is said not altogether a success. As a scientific and mechanical triumph it may be all very well, thinks a well qualified correspondent, but not as a practical weapon for rough-and-tumble hill work. The fitting together of the carriage is rather a nice piece of work, and too much to ask of hot or excited men; the parts of it are easily jammed, and several minutes' delay in getting the carriage together may occur at any moment. This alone is sufficient to disqualify the weapon for mountain artillery work, where a battery must often rely on its own promptness in coming into action to a flank, as security against rushes. The gun has only been sent to India for experiments in limbering drill, and we hear nothing about its shooting powers, which have presumably been satisfactorily tested at Home; but facility for putting together is almost the first essential of a mountain gun.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 19th June was 242, against 200 and 208 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 31. There were 35 deaths from cholera against 27 and 21 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against *nil* in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 99 and 21 respectively, against 68 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·0 per mille per annum, against 22·9, the mean of the last five years.

SOME idea may be formed of the heavy damage, caused by the earthquake in the Eastern Districts of Bengal from the fact that the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, estimates that a lac of rupees will be necessary to effect the repairs to Government buildings, most urgently needed, besides extra supervising establishments.

AN analysis of the recent honours list, as regards the two Indian Orders, has been made by the Allahabad Paper. It shows that out of the seventy names which figure in the *Gazette*, the Civil services claim the largest number. Two of the recipients of honours 15 are in the Civil Service proper and 8 are other civil officials. Next come Native Chiefs and gentlemen, 19; then military officers in departments not under the Commander-in-Chief, 13; then non-official Europeans, 7; doctors, 4; officers for military services, 2; and the Navy, 2. In making this division writes our contemporary we have taken one K. C. I. E., that given to General Stedman, as a decoration for civil work, as it was apparently awarded to that officer for his administration of the Burma Police years ago. Officers serving under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief can, it is plain, never expect to receive any large share of Indian honours: they have to look to the Order of the Bath and the Distinguished Service Order, plus the chance of brevets and the Victoria Cross. On the other hand, military officers in departments under the Government of India can confidently reply upon being decorated with the C. S. I. or the C. I. E., or both, and they may rise to be Knights Commanders in due time. If they are employed on work arising out of political and diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries, such as the demarcation of a frontier, then advancement is certain. It is right and proper that they should be thus rewarded, for employment of this kind apart from its responsibility involves much hardship and occasionally personal danger. To military and civil officers alike the demarcation of the borders of Afghanistan begun in 1884 and continued for 13 years, has been highly productive of honours and rewards. The work has been practically finished now, and no more decorations will be forthcoming, unless a year or two hence the Mob-

THE latest weather reports received in the Meteorological Department exhibit a most remarkable collapse of the monsoon rainfall. For three days, namely, Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, there was for all practical purposes no rain whatever in India outside the limits of Burma, Bengal and Assam. The worst of the three days was Sunday, when no rain was reported in the N.-W. P., the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India or Rajputana. In the west of the Peninsula a trifling shower, 0·06, was reported at Bombay and at Gadechi in Kathiawar; Hyderabad (Sind) had received showers of an equally small amount, while Vizagapatam reported one-twentieth of an inch of rain, and Gopalpur a little over half an inch. But with these exceptions no rain was received at any station in the plains of India outside the above mentioned limits. Saturday's and Monday's reports were nearly as bad. The weather generally during these three days was more like the middle of May than the end of June. The rainfall conditions are particularly remarkable, because the report of the mail steamer shows that a strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabian Sea, and a tearing west wind has been experienced all over the Peninsula and Central India. This wind may not be favourable for rainfall over the Deccan, but it is remarkable that it is not accompanied by rain along the Western Ghats. The interruption is causing the seasonal rainfall to fall seriously behindhand. Up to date he fall is short tof the average practically everywhere, except in the south-west of the Peninsula and Behar. Thus Rangoon has received 12 instead of 16 inches; Mymesingh 7 instead of 17; Julpiguri 14 instead of 24; Barvilly 1 instead of 5; Ratnagiri 15 instead of 28; and Cuddapah one-half instead of 3 inches. Naturally, accompanying the weakness of the rainfall, there has occurred a marked rise of temperature which over the Gangetic plain is ten degrees above the normal.

EDUCATION is certainly at a high pressure in the present day, but, judging from such medieval students as Lady Jane Grey, who, although a girl, was able to converse in Latin and Greek, it was often at a high pressure likewise in the olden times. In olden times, too, it was often "forced" as seriously as it is now, and the birchrod formed a forcing instrument much more frequently used than in the present day. Not to mention the medieval boy, we may mention the case of Lady Jane Grey herself, who related that she was "so sharplie taunted, so cruellie threatened, yea, presentlie with pinches, nippes, and bobbes, . . . so without measure misordered" that she thought herself in hell.

THE Emperor of Germany, in his wooing of the French Republic, is reducing the coy M. Faure to the greatest straits. The idea of chartering a balloon for St. Petersburg in order to avoid the persistent Kaiser, observes a contemporary has been definitely abandoned, because it is well-known that William II. has the faculty of raising himself to very great altitudes. A submarine boat might be tried: but even then it is feared that the Kaiser may be waiting on the floor of the ocean to press his suit, a diving suit, upon the infelix Felix. In fact, weighing the reluctance of one against the determination of the other, it is only about even betting whether M. le President will escape that moustachioed kiss or not.

AMERICAN librarians are usually credited with the invention of the card catalogue. But Gibbon, it seems, was the unconscious inventor. The contents of this choice library at Lausanne ("the foundation of my works and the best comfort of my life") were recorded on the backs of playing cards. The subject is treated in a very interesting way in this week's "Athenæum" by Mr. Fraser Rae. "The titles and the names of the authors of Gibbon's books are not only set forth in full, but the sizes, number of volumes, and place of publication are also recorded on the cards which he used for the purpose." The card catalogue is now in general use in club libraries and free public libraries. The Gibbon catalogue is now in the British Museum.

AMONG new series, or libraries, about to be started are Mr. Grant Richards's "Sylvan Series," and Messrs. Henry and Co.'s "Random" Collection. The former's name explains itself. Mr. Murray Gilchrist's "A Peakland Faggot," descriptive of peasant life round the Peak of Derby, will be the first of the "Sylvan" volumes. The "Random" library, intended for holiday makers, will contain many of the publishers most popular stories. It will be completed in twenty-six volumes.

SIR JOHN EVANS'S "Ancient Stone Implements Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," was first published twenty-five years ago. The work has for many years been out of print. But Messrs. Longmans are about to issue a new edition of it, in which the results of investigation since 1872 are incorporated. There will be sixty new illustrations. Though to a great extent re-written, the book retains its original form and character. No alteration has been made in the numbering of the figures, the new illustrations being indicated by letters affixed to the numbers. The principal additions relate to the oldest period of the Stone Age.

MR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD has written a history of the influence of the Renaissance upon English Architecture. Messrs. Bell and Sons will publish it some time next autumn. The history comes down to the end of last century. Among its exceedingly copious illustration will be reproductions from drawings by Inigo Jones, Wren, and other architects of the Renaissance movement, and a large number of sketches by Mr. Blomfield himself.

AN ingenious lady has invented a topical game for children called "Jubilee Notes." "Around the portrait of the Queen are arranged the musical notation and words of the first three lines of the National Anthem, and also the motto, 'Dieu et mon Droit, V. R. I.' Forty flags, representing the different nations, each having a letter of one or other of the lines or motto mentioned, are divided between the players, and as many dice, each of the latter having printed on it a note of the music of 'God Save the Queen.' When the dice is thrown the player sticks the flag in the letter assigned to it around the disc, this place also marking its position in the musical scale. The one who gets all the flags 'noted' first wins the game." We learn that when the game is finished "both players can join heartily in singing 'God Save the Queen.'" There is great virtue in the use of the potential. Most adults would be reduced to complete mental paralysis long before the conclusion of this triple act of homage to music, geography, and patriotism.

THE American papers are in ecstasies over the marriage of Miss Perkins and Mr. Anderson. It does not sound like an event calling for national enthusiasm, even when we add that the bride is the daughter of Commodore Perkins, and the bridegroom was once Secretary of an Embassy. The secret of the rejoicing is that Miss Perkins owns seventeen million dollars, and has not married an English Duke; so the Americans hope that the money will be spent, chiefly, of course, in taxes on articles de luxe from Europe, among themselves. "Cherchez le dollar" is always a safe maxim in investigating American affairs.

WE have perused with an awe-stricken sense of our own sartorial delinquencies the report of the Special Commissioner of the "Tailor and Cutter" on masculine dress at the Durby. One of the saddest cases mentioned is that of "a young aristocrat" who wore "a suit of large overcheck pattern made from Saxony Tweed. The coat was cut in Morning coat style, without a seam in the centre of the back, and was stumped across the back tack." Truly the old maxim, "noblesse oblige," has ceased to be a guiding principle, when young aristocrats appear in public stumped across the back tack. On the other hand," we learn that "a stout well-favoured figure—probably a farmer—was dressed in very good taste." Culture in dress is evidently spreading. There is also deep philosophy in the following acute observation :—"Quite a number of men of 50 years and upwards could have given many points to their younger friends in matters pertaining to dress. Perhaps they leave the whole thing in the hands of their tailor, while the younger ones like to teach them something original."

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Session, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the same special jury :—

### THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR WALKESHWAR TANK.

#### VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

Mataprasad Gopal Sukul, a Purdesee, was charged with abetment of murder, abetment of house-breaking by night, theft in a building, and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and Bura Maharaj Shanker, Dwarkaprasad Ausari, Ramdin Lachman, Ramnarayen Ajoodia, and Binda Ausari, also Purdesees, were charged with having, on the 4th April last, committed the murder of Kesarbai, a Bhattia woman, and her brother Morarji Bhoja, by strangling them in a house near the Walkeshwar Tank, and with house-breaking by night, and theft in a building. The further charge against prisoner No. 1 of conspiring with and instigating the other five prisoners to commit theft in a building was withdrawn. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended prisoners Nos. 1, 3 & 4, Mr. Russell prisoner No. 2, and Mr. M. M. Murzban prisoner No. 6. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Edward Meyers, Foreman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. C. E. B. Fosford. | Mr. R. F. Ma'abarwalla. |
| Mr. Shapurji F. Colah. | Mr. D. M. Forbes. |
| Mr. C. K. Jasawalla. | Mr. Constantine C. Giro. |
| Mr. Leslie Hallward. | Mr. Shaik Adum Escoobhoy. |

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, remarked that as regarded prisoner No. 1 there was absolutely no evidence of abetment by him of the charges preferred against the other prisoners. There was a peculiar proneness in the human mind, said the learned counsel, when accused of some grave offence, to seek to implicate other persons in the accusation; and that remark fully applied to this case, each prisoner, as he was charged, tried to implicate the others. The prisoners were subjected to a severe and prolonged examination by the police, which must have been very fatiguing to them. It was not unusual to have these statements as full and complete as possible, and yet they were inaccurate in material particulars. A confession could not, the learned counsel said, be used against a prisoner unless it was corroborated in material parts by independent evidence; and the conviction of a prisoner who was tried jointly with other prisoners, could not proceed merely on the uncorroborated confessions of other prisoners. If the confessions were true, as contended by the prosecution, the question arose whether they were all true

NOTIFICATION.

Rs. 20,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 22nd—23rd June, on the Road from GUNESH KHIND to POONA, Lieut. C. AYERST, was murdered, and Mr. W. C. RAND I. C. S., was murderously as ailed, by some persons at present unknown, notice is hereby given by order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL that a REWARD of Rs. 20,000. (TWENTY THOUSAND RUPEES) will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual perpetrators or instigators of these crimes, who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators and instigators of the crimes abovementioned.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
R. A. LAMB,
District Magistrate, Poona.

Poona District Magistrate's Office, 25th June, 1897.

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| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ..... | 5 0 |

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Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers.,
&c., &c.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

A GENERAL feeling of dulness has prevailed in business circles during the week under review; and owing to the absence of rain, there has been little or no enquiry from exporters. The advance of the monsoon rains, of which the crops are in need, is very tardy, and during the past week both here and in other parts of the Presidency the rainfall has been nothing at all to speak of; hence, some apprehensions are beginning to be felt that the Cotton crop will be a small one in the coming season. In this staple the business reported has been meagre, and a drop in Futures in America at the close of last week made prices here firm, dealers refusing to sell under current rates; and the abovementioned absence of rain has also been a cause of their continued reticence in doing business. European shippers have remained almost entirely out of the market; and what transactions have passed have been solely on account of the local mills and Japan buyers. Wheat and Seeds are quiet, and unchanged Exchange has been firm to quiet, closing quotations being given this evening at a decline of 3-32d. from those of last mailday for Bank, and a falling off of ½d. for private paper. A steady feeling has been noticeable throughout the week in Government Paper, but rates this evening are lower by 11-16 per cent. for 3½ per Cents, and by one per cent. for Threes. Money is much easier, and the Bank of Bombay's rate has to-day been lowered to 8 per cent. Very little business has been reported in Freights in a dull market; rates are unchanged. In Imports prices are easier, but retail business has begun to be curtailed owing to the burst of the South-west monsoon, and in presence of adverse exchange dealers are desirous of selling.

MONEY.—Since the reduction by one per cent., making the minimum 9 per cent. of the Presidency Bank's rate by the Directors of the Bank at their Board Meeting, on Thursday last, (as reported under this heading on that day) the rate has been further lowered this afternoon by one per cent. and now stands at 8 per cent., the quotation in the open market being also 8 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and covering only four days of last week (the remaining two having been holidays, on which the Bank was closed), showed an addition to the Cash Balance of 28 1-2 lakhs, at some 150¼ lakhs, compared with one of 29¼ lakhs, at 121 3-4 lakhs, as disclosed in the previous Return. To Private Deposits 25 lakhs were added during last week and to Public Deposits at the Branches over 4 1-2 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a diminution in Public Deposits at the head office of nearly 15 lakhs; Loans fell off by 9 1-2 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 2 lakhs.

Meanwhile, the market is much eases, and money cheaper.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone last mailday at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were early on the market, and rates remained very steady all day. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper, both ready and forward, was limited. On Saturday rates continued steady with 1s. 2 7-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No Merchants' Bills were offering, and there was very little business doing. The quotation on Monday for Bank Telegraphic and Demand was 1s. 2 7-8d., and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 31-32d. A few Merchants' Bills were reported sold, and later 1s. 2 27-32d. became available; bona-fide enquiry for Bank Paper was small. Rates opened on Tuesday with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but there was a fair enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 229-32d., which rate was available early in the day. A fair amount of Bank Wire was done at 1s. 2-29-32d., after which the tone of the market was easier. The market was quiet in tone yesterday at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The bazaar having been early in the market as buyers of Telegraphic at 1s. 2 13-16d., July rates gave way 1-32d., all round. A moderate amount of Bank Wire was placed, both ready and forward; but Mercantile Bills were scarce. Weak at opening this morning, rates were given at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and for three months' sight Credits as well. The Bazaar came out as nominal buyers of Telegraphic at 1s. 2¾d., which had the affect of weakening the market, and three months' sight Bills were for a time saleable at 1s. 2 13-16d. At closing the market is firm at the following quotations:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 2 3-4d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 2 3-4d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 25-32d. | " |
| Credits | 3 do. | 1s. 2 27-32d. | " |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1s. 2 29-32d. | " |
| Documents | 3 do. | 1s. 2 7-8d. | " |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1s. 2 15-16d. | " |
| Francs | 3 do. | 1 55¾ | " |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1 56¾ | " |

At yesterday's usual weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills, Rs. 17,10,000 of Bills were sold at 1s. 2 25-32d., tenders at which having been accepted in full. Of this amount, Rs. 7 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 2,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 8,00,000 to Madras.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady at opening on Friday last, with rates given at 102 7-8 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which they declined to 102¾ and 102 13-16 in the two positions, respectively; for Threes 96 was quoted. The market was quiet in tone on Saturday at 102 7-8 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 95¼ for Threes. Quiet in tone on Monday quotations for 3½ per Cents opened at 102 13-16 for Money and 102 7-8 for Account, from which they declined to 102 11-16 in both positions. Opening on Tuesday at 102 5-16 for Cash and 102 3-8 for the June Settlement, rates for 3½ per Cents advanced to 102½ in both positions, with 102 9-16 named for the July Account, and 95¾ for Threes. After opening yesterday in a steady market at 102 3-16 for Money and 102¼ for the June Settlement, rates for 3½ per Cents advanced to 102 3-8 and 102½ in the two positions, respectively, with 95 1-8 quoted for Threes, and closed at the advance. To-day 3½ per Cents opened at 102 and 102 1-8 for Money and the July Account, respectively, and advanced therefrom to 102 1-16 in the former position at which they closed; Threes declined to 95.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 5 per cent. higher at 130; and Port Trust Bonds ¼ per cent. lower at 107¾.

SHARES.—The chief feature of this market has been a decidedly downward tendency in prices. In the principal item of Mill Scrip this has been specially noticeable, while in Miscellaneous Shares changes in prices have preponderated on the side of buyers, but the Banks and Presses, in which the movement has been next to nothing, show an equal tendency to rise as to fall. As against last Thursday's our list this evening discloses a decline of Rs. 75 in Manockjee Petit Mills; of Rs. 45 in Queen; of Rs. 40 each in China, David, and Standard; Rs. 30 in Lukhmidas; Rs. 25 in Central India; Rs. 15 in Curimbhoy; Rs 10 each in Imperial, Sassoon, and Sholapore; Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; an advance of Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Alliance Mill; Rs. 15 in Indo-China Manfg.; and Rs. 5 in Connaught. In Miscellaneous Shares, Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 15 lower; Asiatic Fire Insurance Co., Rs. 5; Bombay and Burmah, Rs. 100 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2; Bombay Flour, on the other hand, are Rs. 50 higher; Kemp and Co., Rs. 3; and John Roberts, Rs. 2. Tapti Valley Railway have fallen off by Re. 1¼. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 less, and Volkart Rs. 20 more. Commercial and Land Mortgage have advanced Rs. 4; and Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been very little enquiry for staple *Grey Goods*. The commencement of the South-west monsoon has very much lessened retail business; but wholesale business is much the same as before. Sterling exchange here is unfavourable to dealers, who are therefore anxious to sell. Prices are generally somewhat easier. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has passed, with rates ruling in favour of buyers. The enquiry for *Locally-made Goods* has been meagre at steady rates. Of *Imported Goods* the clearances from the Bazaar during the week have amounted to about 3,000 packages, and of *Local Goods* to some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Sales on account of China have totalled some 5,000 bales. The demand locally is moderate, while for some counts it is better than for others. Sales of *Bombay Shipping* have been 2,000 bales in a steady market; quotations are given as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist | No. | 8s | Mule, | As. | 4¼ to 5 | per lb. |
| " | " | 8s | " | " | 4¼ " 5 1-8 | " |
| " | " | 10s | " | " | 5 " 5¼ | " |
| " | " | 12s | " | " | 5 " 5¼ | " |
| " | " | 16s | " | " | 5¾ " 6¼ | " |
| " | " | 20s | " | " | 6 " 6 3-4 | " |
| " | " | 24s | " | " | 6¾ " 7¼ | " |
| " | " | 30s | " | " | 7 1-4 " 7¾ | " |
| " | " | 40s | " | " | 8¼ " 8¾ | " |

METALS.—We have nothing fresh to report.

COALS.—During the week a cargo of *Powell's Dufferin*, for July-August shipment, has been sold at Rs. 21 per ton. In *Bengal* large sales has been reported, for June shipment. *Seepore* has changed hands at Rs. 11 3-4 per ton; *Jardine's* at Rs. 11 7-8 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 12 1-8; *Deshagur* at Rs. 12 7-8; and *Heitger's* at Rs. 13 per ton. The market closes firm; we quote alongside:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh Hartley | ... | *Nil.* |
| West " | ... | *Nil.* |
| Australian | ... | *Nil.* |
| Powell's | ... | Rs. 22 per ton. |
| Cardiff | ... | " 22 " |
| Japan | ... | *Nil.* |
| Bengal | ... | " 12 " |
| Singareni | ... | *Nil.* |
| Seebpore | ... | " 12¼ " |
| Sanctoria | ... | " 13 " |
| Deshagur | ... | " 13 " |
| Heitger's | ... | " 12½ " |
| Jardine's Navigation | ... | " 12¼ " |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In presence of the general absence of rain during this week, there has been a very poor demand on the part of sellers, if any at all, and transactions have in consequence been limited and few Japan shippers and the local mills have purchased to a small extent, but European buyers continue to be almost entirely out of the market. Prices are firm and generally unaltered. To-day, the market is reported to be extremely quiet. In ready Cotton hardly any sales were made. There were buyers of new Broach at Rs. 218 at Rs. 219, and of Bengals at Rs. 168 at Rs. 169; but sellers were reluctant to operate. Some 1,000 Bales Indore Cotton, ready, are reported to have been sold at Rs. 184 on Japan account, and the mills having some out as buyers, the market closes firm.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's Crop into Bombay during the week have been 17,500 bales, compared with 7,000 bales to hand in the corresponding period last year, and 19,000 bales last week; the falling off in the Receipts of new Cotton this season as against last being to date 513,500 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the Cotton growing districts show that rain is much needed throughout the area, and in some circles its continued absence is causing anxiety for the future of the crop. At Beawar, Khangaon, Dhulia, Wadhwan, and Bhawnagar Cotton sowing has not commenced owing to the want of rain. In the Punjab circle the crops are doing well; but in the Khandeish district the sowing of the crops is backward.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | Rs. | 171—3 3-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " | 169—3d. |
| Do. Good | " | 153—2 7-8d. |
| Belatee, Fine | " | 183—3 11-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " | 174—3 7-32d. |
| Chandeish, Fully Good | " | 160—2 15-16d. |
| Oomra, Fully Good | " | 186—3 7-16d. |
| Dholleras, Fine | " | 196—3 9-16d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " | 187—3 7-16d. |
| Do. Good | " | 159—2 15-16d. |
| S G Dharwar, Good | " | 204—3 11-16d. |
| Westerns | " | 191—3 15-32d. |
| Broach, Fine | " | 208—3 3-4d. |
| Do. Good | " | 198—3 19-32d. |

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales. | Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 338,500 | 348,000 |
| Berar | 293,500 | 402,500 |
| Khandeish | 249,500 | 314,000 |
| Barsi and Nuggur | 73,500 | 98,000 |
| Hingunghat | 10,000 | 14,500 |
| Persian and Sind | 21,000 | 60,500 |
| Broach | 138,000 | 214,500 |
| Dholera | 229,000 | 401,500 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 61,500 | 83,500 |
| Westerns | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| | 1,435,500 | 1,949,000 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1897. Bales. | 1896. Bales. | 1895. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 18,918 | 7,546 | 14,892 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th June | 1,211,829 | 1,547,467 | 1,312,378 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent | | | |
| For the week | 7,879 | 4,947 | 9,231 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th June | 465,718 | 635,403 | 460,022 |
| Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c. | | | |
| For the week | 6,517 | 23,565 | 811 |
| From 1st Jan. to 30th June | 306,365 | 238,166 | 96,301 |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets remain in their stagnant state; prices are steady. A very small business is reported.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 56,933 | 34,327 | 102,555 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 773,327 | 2,768,021 | 3,708,016 |
| Linseed for the week | 15,910 | 31,083 | 23,491 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 299,500 | 3,084,288 | 2,480,047 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 81,002 | 33,074 | 29,802 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 1,005,934 | 633,827 | 1,831,302 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 301 | 1,283 | 529 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 378,805 | 817,017 | 726,891 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | ... | 47,300 | 153,598 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 2,813 | 1,187,410 | 1,514,860 |
| Linseed for the week | 11,703 | 43,016 | 38,092 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 3,91,120 | 2,404,828 | 1,889,881 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 48,842 | 16,521 | 23,172 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 725,909 | 625,107 | 1,474,231 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 2,300 | 13,070 | ... |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th June | 397,991 | 1,045,799 | 995,333 |

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RIACH—June 23, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant A. H. D. Riach, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FENNELL—COULSON—June 24, at St. Mark's Church, Morcara, by the Rev. A. Fennell, R.A., retired Chaplain, father of the Bridegroom, assisted by Rev. J. W. Foley, M.A., Ernest Alfred Fennell, to Ida Mary, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas Howard Coulson, Hon. E. I. C.'s Marines.

DEATHS.

BEVIS—June 26, at Naini Tal, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bevis, of Cawnpore, aged 2 days.
BOXER—June 26, at Bangalore, Edward Miles, the son of Captain E. H. S. Boxer, and Mrs. Boxer, 1st Dorset Regt.
CASSIDY—June 22, at Datta Khel, Tochi Valley, from wounds received in action at Maiza, on the 16th June 1897, Surgeon-Captain C C Cass dy, 1st Sikhs, P. F. F.
CATCHICK—June 28, at his residence, No. 42, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Rev. Johannes Catchick, Honorary Vicar, Armenian hurch, Calcutta, of failure of heart's action,—aged 36 years.
COLLEDGE—June 24, at Amaly Estate, Kopps, Mysore Province, Maud, the wife of L. D. College.
FORSTER—June 23, at Hissar, Arthur Robert Forster, late Punjab Police, son of Major-General Thomas Francis Forster, late Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.
THOMAS—June 17, at Mandalay, May, the wife of Lieutenant H. M. Thomas, Royal Artillery, and second daughter of Lieutenant-General B. H. Pottinger, late R.A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.


IT could be wished that some other form of punishment than the levying on the city of Poona of what is practically a fine of nearly three lakhs spread over two years had commended itself to the Government as a means of marking its sense of the recent conduct of the people of Poona. It cannot be held that the imposition of a large punitive police force is in excess of the deserts of those who have been active or passive accomplices in the seditious agitation which has culminated in murders so deliberately arranged, as to give them the character of an open defiance of authority. But the burden has the disadvantage of pressing with equal weight on the innocent and guilty alike. No doubt, the assessment will be ultimately levied on whatever section of the community shall be found to be most deeply implicated. But even then there will be no guarantee that the most guilty will be the most severely mulcted. A measure of retribution so regulated as to smite, and smite heavily, those who are directly and personally aiding or abetting, comforting or encouraging those engaged in troubling the public peace, and murdering officers of Government on the highway would be the most fitting. Such men should be laid by the heels and sent to repent of their criminal folly at Aden or in the Shan States until they come to a better frame of mind. Such a measure would be more effective in disposing of the pestilent crew, and it would leave the unoffending and law-abiding citizens untouched in pocket and person for the crimes of others. It should be generally known that the Government have always in reserve large powers of deportation, under regulations framed in less sentimental and more practical times. Those powers are very rightly only resorted to on occasions that seem to demand exceptional treatment. The arrest of the late Maharajah Dhulip Singh at Aden, when he was on his way to India to endeavour to stir up disaffection in the Punjab, saved all concerned much trouble, and was a real kindness to that misguided and half-deranged Prince, who was thus delivered from the toils of intriguers who might have seriously compromised him. Mr. Lamb, in his clear and authoritative deliverance on Monday last, referred to the existence of these and other powers in unmistakable words. "Government has its resources, greater perhaps than you are aware of; and it has the power and the will to use them." He warned the disaffected that extraordinary measures there must be, as the necessary consequence of what has occurred, though they may be minimised if the leaders of the community themselves take measures to suppress those who spend their lives in sowing the seeds of disorder and bringing trouble on their loyal and innocent fellow-subjects. There can be no doubt that the Government possesses extraordinary powers for dealing with a state of things justifying their exercise.

Speaking with all due deference, and acknowledging the possibility that the Government may be in possession of information unknown to the lay critic, we cannot refrain from expressing regret that the Government did not choose a weapon from the armoury at its disposal which would have struck down the notoriously disaffected, instead of one which does not discriminate between the loyal and the disloyal. There are considerations of much weight quite apart from those just indicated which render the imposition of a burden that will practically add fifty per cent. to the rates of the city of Poona, especially inexpedient at the present moment, if any other means can be found of bringing home to the population the gravity of the crimes that have been perpetrated in their midst, and so far with impunity. The total revenue of the city of Poona for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 3,27,398. The balance in hand at the beginning of the current year was Rs. 20,000, which quickly disappeared under the necessity of providing for sanitary needs on the advent of the plague. That visitation caused an exodus from the city on a relatively larger scale than that which reduced the population of Bombay by nearly one-half. Nearly every man of position or means fled from the city. Houses and shops were closed, and all business came to a standstill. Many houses were declared unfit for habitation and many were destroyed. The collection of revenue well nigh ceased. The finances of the city under these circumstances were reduced to the lowest ebb; nor is there much prospect of immediate recovery. The capital of the Deccan has necessarily felt the effects of the famine which prevails in the eastern districts, and in Khandeish, and the scarcity elsewhere. Nor is this all. The leading citizens having sought safety in flight, and the Municipality being quite unequal to the task of delivering the city from the plague, the services of the military were called in to remove the sick to the hospitals, and to disinfect and lime-wash the houses. All this cost money, and a great deal of money. The Municipal fund has to meet and satisfy, at all events in the first instance, a claim from the military authorities which mounts up to Rs. 90,000. There is no money in the Municipal treasury to meet this not inconsiderable demand. It may be hoped that the Government of India will recognise the equity of meeting from Imperial resources expenditure as exceptional as that on Famine Relief, which is borne by the State. As the matter stands, the Poona Municipality is debited with a charge of little less than a lakh for services rendered by the military—one item only, and a very formidable one, in the total charges arising out of the necessity of stampiug out plague.

The sanitary condition of Poona is about as bad as it can be. The last Sanitary Report available dwells upon the necessity for filtering the water-supply for the city, and making other arrangements for the improvement of the supply. The drainage is imperfect, the old flat-bottomed covered channels store and conceal from view filth until it is scoured away by storm-water during the annual rains. The drains are described as elongated cess-pools, which it is impossible to keep free from deposit. The condition of the slaughter-houses is deplorable. Seventy-six intramural burial-grounds must be closed, and cemeteries provided outside the city. That was the sanitary state of the city before the advent of the plague. Such it remains at the present moment, for the plague operations were directed to the cleansing of the city for the time being, and the destruction of the germs of the epidemic. The sanitation of Poona is a matter of urgency, nearly as important as its deliverance from the moral plague which has played such havoc with its good name. It is not at once obvious how the work of sanitation can be even touched, when the normal revenue of three lakhs and twenty thousand rupees, reduced by the dislocation of business consequent on a fearful epidemic, is called upon to meet not only a charge of some ninety thousand rupees preferred by the military authorities, but the cost of additional police amounting to one lakh and fifteen thousand per annum with initial charges totalling thirty-two thousand to be met in the current year. It can be said that the revenue can be considerably raised by an increase of taxation, which is at present light. That would doubtless be true in ordinary years, but it can scarcely be the case in a year in which a terrible epidemic not only entailed heavy expenditure, but reduced the revenue very seriously. The lesson of the plague cannot be neglected; the sanitation of the city must be taken in hand in a serious spirit and carried through without delay. The penalty may be a recrudescence of plague or an epidemic of cholera no less calamitous. It is for these reasons that we have expressed regret that the "extraordinary measures" of the Government—which we are quite prepared to admit were inevitable under present circumstances—did not take some other and far more effective form than that of adding full fifty per cent. to the taxation of a city impoverished by plague and famine, and sadly in need of thorough sanitation.

THE acceleration of the mail services between Bombay and Calcutta and Madras which began yesterday, precedes by only a few months the commencement of the new contract between the British Government and the P. & O. S. N. Company for the conveyance of the overland mails to and from England. Early in February next this contract, under which the Company will receive £330,000 a year, comes into operation. Its effect will be to bring Calcutta and Madras into speedier postal communication with Europe by at least a week. Under the terms agreed upon by the P. and O. Company, Saturday morning, at 8 a.m., will be the time limit for the arrival of the outward mails, and there will be similar acceleration of the homeward service. This will mean a saving of forty-eight hours upon the existing contract time, a limit which, however, is only very rarely reached, the mails arriving on the average fully 24 hours before they are actually due. The acceleration will mean the transfer to other duties of several of the slower boats now used for the Bombay line, particularly the "ferry" steamers. The vessels to be regularly used are the three new boats—the India, Arabia, and Egypt, and the Caledonia, Oriental and Peninsular, other vessels only being occasionally used as the exigencies of the service may require. Brindisi will continue to be the port of despatch for the mails, but the trunk steamers will not call there, as Marseilles has been chosen as the passenger port. The mails will be taken from Brindisi to Port Said alternately by two vessels, the Isis and the Osiris, both specially constructed for speed. They will accomplish the journey in forty-eight hours, and at Port Said will connect with the trunk steamers. They will only take a limited number of passengers between Italy and Egypt and are not intended for the use of passengers to India. The widely prevalent opinion, voiced by the Chamber of Commerce when tenders were invited for the new contract, as to the best day of departure has had the weight that it deserved with the authorities, and the mails will leave Bombay on Friday afternoons all the year round. Both an inward and outward mail on a Saturday imposes an undue strain upon the Post Office, and as the day is a half-holiday, it is also very inconvenient to business men. It is, therefore, expected that the inward mails will usually reach Bombay at daylight on Saturdays. The question of the hour for outward sailings has yet to be finally settled. The P. and O. Company desire it to be at 5 o'clock, as is now the case in the monsoon, but the Post Office authorities regard seven o'clock as the best time. Their reason for this is that under the new mail train arrangements the Calcutta mails will arrive in Bombay at about 3-30, and that the time allowed for the transfer of the mails on board will be inadequate if 5 o'clock is the hour of departure. The P. and O. authorities maintain that an hour and a-half ought to be sufficient for the transfer, and argue that it would be inconvenient to passengers and their friends for the mail to leave after dark. There can be no doubt that public opinion will strongly support this view. There is some satisfaction in being able after bidding one's friends good-bye to get away before darkness comes on, and from the Ballard Pier or the Apollo Bunder to watch the vessel as she leaves her moorings and starts on her journey. The objection to a departure after dark does not, however, rest entirely on grounds of sentiment and convenience. The harbour is not perhaps an unsafe one, but experienced mariners prefer to clear the channel, which is rather narrow in places, during daylight. In rough monsoon weather difficulty is often found in discharging the pilot, as the boat is only brought alongside with great labour, and of course the difficulty will be increased if the discharge takes place after dark. As it is the steamer is often half-an-hour late in starting owing to the mail bags being awaited, and similar grace will no doubt have to be allowed very frequently under the new arrangement. Very little sorting remains to be done when the mails reach Bombay, and two hours ought to suffice to get the packets on board. It may be hoped that efforts will be made by the Postal authorities to meet the convenience of the public in the matter. If need be, the mails from Calcutta could on that one day in the week be further quickened, for no one can say that even under the new arrangement that came in force yesterday the limit of reasonable possibility has been reached.

THE recent outrages at Poona have revived interest in the rumours regarding a plot to raid Matheran which were current some months ago, and the story told in a recent trial in the Sessions Court of Thana shows that those rumours were not altogether devoid of foundation. One night last January a Maratha constable, named Gungaram Gunaji, deserted from his station with an accomplice and a bundle of newly-manufactured swords, and several shady characters of the place disappeared about the same time. Gungaram was soon after arrested in the Kolaba district, and made a confession before a magistrate to the effect that his horror of the slaughter of cows, and his discovery on a visit to the Poona district that he would find lots of people there to assist him in his purpose, had made him resolve to enter on a crusade against the Government. Among the band of accomplices named by him (and for whom he was waiting when arrested) was a schoolmaster; and on the arrest of this individual a number of very compromising letters to him from Gungaram were found hidden away in the loose stones of a wall in his compound. This man, while denying that he had accepted Gungaram's invitation to join in the plot, confessed he had full knowledge of it, and that the other conspirators had told him that it was their intention to go to Matheran and kill the Europeans there, and with the loot to collect a large force and conquer a district! The defence was that the whole thing was a huge joke—this band had no other intention than to act a play; which is probably the nearest thing in real life to the facetiousness of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera that has yet been attained. The plea was, however, good enough for the jury of Thana citizens, who acquitted the whole gang. It would be interesting to know where the heroic Gungaram has been spending his time since his discharge about a month ago. From his own story he is evidently the kind of man of which political assassins are made, and his whereabouts during the last month ought to be a matter of intereet to the police of Poona as well as of Thana. Even if he has had nothing to do with the tragedy recently acted in Poona, the police will do well to keep an eye on him and his friends in future. We don't want Matheran burnt over the heads of ruralising Bombay citizens, even as the closing act of a "Ganpati Mela" comedy.

THE rise in the death-rate which is indicated in yesterday's *Government Gazette* is distinctly unsatisfactory. The total death-roll for the past week amounted to 549, which is equivalent to 32·71 per thousand per annum. The total of the corresponding week of last year was 470, and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the five preceding years 468, Bombay having its full population. Deaths from fevers are shown to be practically the same as in the past five years, and we are asked to believe that only eleven died of plague during the week. It is difficult to accept the statement that affections of the respiratory organs accounted for 111 deaths instead of 74, and dysentery 21 instead of eight. But we are asked to do so, and to refuse to attach any credence to the assertion that fatal plague cases are successfully concealed and we are in danger of a recrudescence of the epidemic.

THE detachment of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry which was drafted for plague duty in Bombay, and which was lately transferred to Government House, Parel, from the Kennedy Sea Face, will leave to-night for Baroda to rejoin the regiment in an ordinary train leaving Colaba at 9 p.m. (local time), and reaching Baroda at noon to-morrow.

FOUR-ANNA pieces to the value of Rs. 1,04,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint during the week ending June 30. Over 21 lakhs of rupees are held on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, after an inquiry extending over four days, the trial of the prisoners who committed the double murder near the Walkeshwar Tank on the morning of the 4th April last, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a special jury. The prisoners, six in number, and Purdasees by caste, were charged—Matapraead Gopal with abetment of murder, housebreaking by night, theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and Bura Maharaj, Dwarkaprasad Ansari, Ramdin Luchmon, Ramnarayen Ajoodia, and Binda Ansari were charged with having, on the 4th April last, committed the murder of Kesarbai, a Bhattia woman, and her brother Morarji Bhoja, by strangling them in a house near the Walkeshwar Tank, and with housebreaking by night, and theft in a building. The jury unanimously found all the prisoners gu

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Jubilee festivities are gradually drawing to a close, and the Foreign Princes and envoys are all departing from London.

## MORE HONORS.

Mr. Andrew Charles Howard, C. B., Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has been knighted.

## CINGALESE AT THE GARDEN PARTY.

A group of Cingalese ladies and gentlemen were presented to the Queen at the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

## THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The revenue for the quarter shows an increase of one million and a-half.

## THE QUESTION OF LIGHTS FOR SOCOTRA.

The *Times* in a leading article strongly urges the erection of lights at Guardafui and Socotra.

The survivors of the s. s. Aden proceed homeward on board the India from Aden.

## BISHOPS CONFERENCE AT LAMBETH.

199 Bishops, British, Colonial, and Indian, assembled at Lambeth Palace on Conference, yesterday.

## THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales Stakes :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Velasquez | 1 |
| Knight of Thistle | 2 |
| Goletta | 3 |

## THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

A London telegram, dated June 30, says :—Sir Francis Grenfell succeeds General Knowles, whose tenure expires in August, in Command of the Forces in Egypt.

This, it is considered, goes clearly to indicate the intention of the Government to be that the next Nile Campaign shall be on a serious scale.

Sir Francis Grenfell will shortly become Lieutenant-General. He knows Egypt thoroughly, and is much senior to General Kitchener, who will act under him.

He will perhaps make no important move till next year, when the force is to include the Indian Contingent.

## THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Mr. Balfour has conveyed to the Commons the Queen's distress that, owing to defective management, the majority failed to obtain admission to her presence at the Jubilee Reception.

Her Majesty is inviting the whole of the members and their wives to Windsor on Saturday.

## THE FAMINE.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

### MADRAS ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR AN INCREASE.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The numbers under famine relief show a great reduction this week. In the North-West Provinces half-a-million have left the relief-works, while Bengal reports a diminution of one lakh, and the Central Provinces of one hundred and sixty thousand.

The only province in which an important increase has occurred is Madras, which has fifty thousand more in receipt of assistance than the seven days previous.

## THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business at the Legislative Council, to-day, was mostly formal.

The Bill to provide for the recognition in India of Probates and Letters of Administration graded at Home was withdrawn on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, who explained that it had been found superfluous.

The Burma Municipalities Bill was withdrawn on the motion of Sir John Woodburn, who stated that the matter could now be dealt with in the recently constituted Local Council.

The Bill, introduced on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, was to facilitate the citation of certain Acts. It merely provides that short convenient titles be adopted, as already done in England.

The only really important measure was Court Fees Bill, introduced on the motion of Sir John Woodburn, to prevent the evasion of the payment of Probate and Letters of Administration Fees either by undervaluation of the estate or by the failure to take out a Probate after the permission of the Court was obtained for doing so. It gives the court officers access to records and powers to examine the applicants for probate regarding the value of the estate, and extends the procedure of the Succession Act of 1889 to the Court Fees, Act, thereby making the payment of fees at the time of the application for probate compulsory in all cases.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, left here at 9 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarelo left Aden for Bombay on the evening of 30th June, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th instant at day-break.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dholleras ..... 3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 113 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 118 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-19 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.

Telegrams for Ecuador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.

Cable Bonny Camaroon interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

Communication between Hongong and Shanghai being interrupted, messages for Japan, Corea, Shanghai and Amoy should go via Amoor and those for Hongkong, Foochow and Formosa via Madras or Moulmein.

Restriction on urgent and ordinary telegrams for Assam hereby removed.

Shams route to China right.

## THE CALCUTTA RIOT.

### CITY IN A STATE OF FERMENT AND EXCITEMENT.

### EUROPEANS FREELY ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The whole of the northern division of the town as well as some portions in the central part of the city was in a state of ferment and excitment the whole of Wednesday night and yesterday.

From Faldah up to Machoody Bazaar at one end, and Ssaldah at the other, crowds of Mahomedans had collected at every street-crossing, and European pass rs-by were being assaulted promiscuously, no matter what their avocation. Gharries with any Europeans in it were stopped or pelted with stones, causing in some cases severe injuries.

Two officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who were on their way to Tallah on bicycles were waylaid by the mob at the Circular Road, near Karbela Tank, and received very rough treatment. The bicycles were smashed, and the two officers had to take refuge in a mill close by.

The police, on receiving information, went to their rescue, and escorted them back to Fort William.

Numbers of European gentlemen who had turned out to see what they called fun were in this way assaulted in different parts of the town by the mob rushing out from places of concealment.

The rioters send out little boys to look at every tram-car if any Europeans are in it, and to see if the police are not about, and on receiving a favourable report, the mobs rush out and fall upon the unfortunate persons going peaceably home.

Every batch of policemen, returning from Tollah after the disturbance there had been apparently quieted, on Wednesday evening, were attacked with brickbats, and then dispersed into bustees as soon as the police made a charge, collecting again as soon as the latter left the place. The Commissioner of Police again communicated with the Military authorities at Fort William, and obtained assistance of the troops. Five Companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment were sent out, and while one Company was kept in reserve at the Central Police station, the other four Companies were distributed to different places, some being posted at the Sham Bazaar Tramway terminus, and some at Chitpur, Thanna, Narcoildanga, Raja Bazaar, Circular Road, and Thunthunish.

The 4th Bengal Cavalry were also out, and in sections of twelve patrrolled the different parts of the town, and held the mob in check, while the Native troops in the fort and at Alipore were ordered to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

Major Addis, of the Calcutta Light Horse, had an interview with the Commissioner of Police, and tendered the services of his men, and his offer was gladly accepted.

Inspector Forsyth, with a few men and twelve Sowars of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, were caught in a trap between two gangs of 500 or 600 men, armed with sticks.

The police succeeded in removing some of the pipes, and the Cavalry, dividing the half, faced about and made a charge, driving back the rioters at both ends and causing considerable havoc among the rioters, who notwithstanding the green flag being waved about, ran into nook and corner for shelter, taking their wounded with them, so as not to allow them to fall into the hands of the police.

Inspectors Bowen, Corragan, Haultain, Peterson, and Goss were returning with 30 Native constables along Chitpore Road, when, on nearing Machood Bazaar, they were pelted with stones from the housetops and verandahs, while a large mob, armed with sticks, made an attack on them.

The police bravely charged into the mob, who were waylaying tramcars and assaulting every European found inside.

Five Native constables were wounded.

The police behaved splendidly, and although out-numbered in every place, by ten to one, and even mere, gave a good account of themselves.

The mob was chased down into Chitpore Road, where they were reinforced, and the police took refuge in Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Shortly after twelve men of the 5th Bengal Cavalry came up, and also twelve men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the police, who had already made four or five charges to scatter the mob, now rushed out again, and scattered them.

No Christians were allowed to pass along Machoo Bazaar, Harrison Road, Thunthunish, and Circular Road without being severely assaulted while stones and brickbats were thrown at every gharry which had any Europeans in it.

Yesterday morning, at Muchoos Bazaar, the Tramway traffic had been stopped for nearly two hours by the rioters having placed Municipal water-pipes across the line. The Tramway people did not dare to remove the obstruction. A large mob having assembled and threatened to assault them, it was not till a number of the Gloucestershire men were going to Tallah that, under their protection, the obstruction was removed, and the traffic resumed.

On Wednesday night a mob had collected in Wellington Square, and assaulted some European passers-by, one of whom being armed with a revolver shot one of the mob, which scattered them away, leaving the dead man behind.

Yesterday, a Rev. gentleman was passing near Moule Ali's Durgah, at the head of Entally, when his carriage was stopped, and the gentleman was pulled out and thrashed very severely.

Early yesterday morning, the body of one of the rioters was found floating in a pond near the alleged mosque at Tallah with some wounds about the head. The body was being conveyed by four domes to the Campbell Hospital morgue accompanied by two parawallahs. At the Thunthunniah crossing a mob of about 500 or 600 men stopped the corpse and severely assaulted two parawallahs, one of whom is still missing, while the other managed to make his escape, and reported the matter to Superintendent Merriman, who was with about 50 men at Raja Bazaar, where his men had just dispersed the crowd after some severe fighting Superintendent Merriman marched his men down to the place, and notwithstanding the disparity in the numbers, boldly charged into the mob, and with their sticks laid about them with good effect. The rioters, eventually dispersed, and the corpse which they were there to protect and bury themselves, was once again given in charge of the domes, who got to the morgue in safety with their dead freight.

Inspector Elliott, who was returning in the morning with six men, was attacked but he made a bold defence, and not only scattered the mob, but arrested theman who threw a brick at him.

Sections of police and Military patrolled the streets the whole night, and had several brushes with the rioters at different places at Rajah Bazaar. One crowd would not disperse till the police opened fire on them, two of the rioters being picked up dead, while two more bodies were found in Harrison Road yesterday morning.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 29 | 11 | 45 p.m. | 31 | 17 |
| Teheran | 1 | 3 | 17 p.m. | .. | 45 |
| Suez | .. | .. | 0 p.m. | .. | 6 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st July, 1897.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 | 33 | .. | 1 |
| " Karachi | .. | 10 | .. | 1 |
| " Madras | .. | 27 | .. | 1 |

## THE POONA TRAGEDY.

### CONDITION OF MR. RAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

Mr. Rand was slightly better this morning. He passed a fairly good night. Pneumonia set in the lower part of the left lung; but that organ which was inactive yesterday, compelling the patient to breathe through the right lung, appears to be working satisfactorily.

The evening bulletin announced that Mr. Rand was not so restless during the day. The temperature is 102·6. His breathing is easier. There were several calls again. Lord Sandhurst sent his Aide-de-Camp,

The native policeman, who so long remained unconscious, has recovered sufficiently to be able to speak. His statement will be taken in a few days.

Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser, arrived to-day from Bombay, and brought all the apparatus for the Rontgen rays for the purpose of discovering the shots in the lung. As Mr. Rand was somewhat suffering the photograph was not taken.

## THE VICTIMS OF THE POONA TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In all that is being done by Government in the matter of the recent Poona tragedy, the desirability and propriety of, as far as possible, compensating the grief-stricken young widow and child of Lieutenant Ayerst, who have been cruelly deprived of their breadwinner, seems never to have occurred to anyone. I would suggest that Government should arrange that a pension for life be settled on her of not less than £500 annually, payable, in the event of her death, to the child, until it shall have attained majority, the same to be charged to the revenues of Poona city.

In this Government would certainly be doing nothing outside of their clear duty, and would be exacting a good deal less than bare

July 1. JUSTICE.

## A NEW ACCOUNT.

A POONA correspondent writes to the Pioneer :—There are at least twenty different versions of the affair, differing from each other in minor details, but I have endeavoured to ascertain the truth to the best of my ability, and I think the account here given will be found fairly correct. To begin at the beginning, I have described in previous letters the outbreak of the plague in Poona and the measures which were promptly adopted for its suppression. As Plague Commissioner, Lord Sandhurst appointed Mr. W. C. Rand, at that time acting as Assistant Collector of Surat. He was invested with full powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act and was assisted in his work by a number of military officers and doctors. Prominent amongst the latter was Surgeon-Major Barry, lately Superintendent of Matheran. Dr. Barry was made a first-class magistrate for the purposes of plague suppression in Poona and in that capacity it became his duty to fine and otherwise punish many of the more prominent of the Hindu community for non-compliance with the regulations. Among the military officers employed was Lieutenant Owen Lewis of the Native Infantry. All these three officials appear to have incurred the special resentment of some of the native on account of the energetic measures adopted by them in carrying out the wishes of Government. And yet it must not be supposed that any undue harshness was employed. Nothing could exceed the tact and consideration shown by Mr. Rand and all those associated with him in performing his difficult and delicate duties. This has been over and over again recognised by Lord Sandhurst himself. But this did not prevent the most outrageous accusations being made by certain prominent Hindus against the conduct of all those, both military and civilian, employed on plague duty in Poona. I have described in a former letter how petitions were sent to the Governor in which the soldiers were accused of robbing, ravishing, and ill-treating all whom they came across, and it will be remembered that a correspondent of yours sent in some very amusing verses concerning these absurd accusations which were, of course, utterly unfounded. Yet it is not too much to say that the writers of these lying documents stand to-day in a large measure guilty of the murder which has been perpetrated, inasmuch as such wild and unfounded accusations tended directly to the incitement and instigation of crime. Nor the native press to be held guiltless. Certain journals have latterly published the most rabid and acrimonious articles and pamphlets, and circulars of a most seditious and inflammatory character have been openly circulated during the last few months. With these it is a more or less open secret that certain of the more prominent Brahmins of Poona openly sympathised. I have stated in a former letter how Poona is a regular hotbed of sedition, but the disloyal persons are so utterly contemptible that but little attention has up to now been paid to their effusions. In fact their attitude may be described as having been that of persons willing to wound but yet afraid to strike. But in this case they seem to have worked themselves up to a frenzy of hate which demanded stronger measures to satiate it than had ever been brought into play before. In a word they determined to strike a blow at British law and order which should resound throughout the length and bredth of Her Majesty's dominions.

There can be little doubt now, in the face of all the facts which have come to light, that a conspiracy of a widespread and far reaching nature was hatched with the object of deliberately murdering some of the officers who had been engaged on the suppression of the plague. Of these Mr. Rand, Dr. Barry, and Mr. Owen Lewis appear to have been specially marked out. Further it was determined to strike the blow on the night of the Jubilee celebrations. On that night it was known that all the officers mentioned would be the guests of Lord Sandhurst at Ganeshkind, and as the road to Government House is in places very dark and deserted it was arranged to carry out the assassination while these officers were on the way there. It is probable, too, that in order to make greater effect the murder of Mr. Rand was arranged to take place on the way to Ganeshkind in order that the news of the crime might reach the Governor and his assembled guests just as they were sitting down to the banquet which was held to celebrate the record reign. At any rate it is a remarkable fact that on the way out one or two officers were stopped by natives who asked the names of the Sahibs inside the carriage, and on being told, and learning that the occupants were not those they sought, they withdrew. So great was the procession of carriages going in the direction of Government House before dinner that it may well have happened that no suitable opportunity for the intended crime offered itself to the hired assassins. At any rate all the three officers I have mentioned reached Ganeshkind in safety.

Shortly before midnight the party at Government House began to break up. By a curious coincidence, which will be referred to again later on, Dr. Barry, Mr. Rand, and Lieutenant Lewis left together in the order named. With Lieutenant Lewis was Mr. Sargeant of the same regiment, and between their carriage and that of Mr. Rand was a victoria containing Lieutenant and Mrs. Ayerst. On the way from Ganeshkind, however, the carriage of these two officers seems to have passed the two immediately in front of it and to have taken its place between those of Dr. Barry and Mr. Rand. It was while driving through one of the darkest parts of the road that Mrs. Ayerst is said to have noticed a man jump up on the back of the carriage in front of her, that of Mr. Rand, and discharge something which gave off a flash of light and a report like a native firework. She was engaged in letting off fire-works she thought that this was only a squib of some sort, and was remarking to her husband the foolishness of letting off a fire-work at the back of a carriage in that manner when there was a blinding flash and loud report behind her and her husband fell forward bleeding terribly. What then happened is somewhat obscure. It seems, though, that Mr. Ayerst's carriage was then rapidly forward while that of Mr. Rand was more or less pulled up. As Mrs. Ayerst approached the carriage in front of her, that in which Mr. Lewis and his brother officer were seated, they were attracted by her cries and went to her help. When Mr. Rand's carriage came up it was stopped in order to see if its occupant, too, had fallen victim to the surprise and consternation of the officers, only the almost lifeless body of Mr. Rand was found inside. Both were taken to the Sassoon Hospital with the utmost expedition, when it was at once seen that Lieutenant Ayerst must have been killed instantaneously, the whole of the top of his skull having been blown away. Up to this moment Mrs. Ayerst appears not to have realised the fatal nature of her husband's wound and her distress on hearing the truth was naturally terrible to witness. Evidently both shots were fired at a distance of only a foot or so, the weapon, which appears to have been of a somewhat antiquated description, and loaded with slugs, having being held close to the bodies of the unfortunate Lewis. In the confusion the assassin, for probably one man did both deeds, escaped.

It would appear almost certain that the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst was a mistake arising from the change in the order of the carriages, the deceased officer having had nothing to do with the plague suppression. It was probably Lieutenant Lewis who was marked out for assassination together with Mr. Rand and Dr. Barry. The latter had gone ahead unscathed. And now arises the question as to how it happened that all these carriages came away together. It is thought in many quarters that this had been arranged for and was part and parcel of the plot. In other words it is conjectured that the *gari-wallahs* had been squared to bring up their carriages in that order and to maintain it as far as possible. It is a remarkable fact that the behaviour of these same *gari-wallahs* was of a distinctly suspicious kind throughout. It is said that Lieutenant Lewis had the greatest difficulty in getting his man to go for ward. The man persisted in dawdling and getting down to rectify imaginary defects in his lamps and harness. This is a suspicious circumstance when taken in connection with other matters which I shall mention. Again the conduct of Mr. Rand's coachman was of a very peculiar kind. There is an almost entire absence of evidence on the point, but it certainly appears that this man carried himself in a very suspicious manner. In fact there are not wanting signs that the whole native community were well aware that something was going to happen on this particular night. They may not have known what it was, but they had a premonition of a very marked and widespread character that a disaster of some sort would occur to some of the *sahib log* visiting Ganeshkind that night. Mr. Rand had even been warned anonymously, it is said, that on no account should he visit Government House that night. There were whispers on every hand of impending disaster and the attitude of the people in Poona city that night was of a very peculiar kind, an air of expectation and suspense, not unmixed with a certain triumphant aggressiveness of bearing towards Europeans. In fact it is said that there was an actual design to take advantage of the absence of all the male population at Ganeshkind and elsewhere and loot the cantonments. I give this report with all reserve, but it is a very widespread one, and there is no doubt but that the people of Poona city have latterly assumed a somewhat turbulent and defiant aspect. Only a short time ago Lieutenant Owen Lewis was stoned and assaulted when passing through the city. There are two more peculiar circumstances which seem to demand some explanation. It is said that on his way out General Nairne's escort closed in round the carriage in a most unusual manner as if they were aware that some danger, hidden and unseen, lurked by the road side. The other circumstance is that for the first time, I am told, on record, the people from Kirkee and those Poona people who drive home via Kirkee, were turned aside from their proper route and compelled to go home by the Poona road. This is a peculiar fact and is interpreted by many people as a sign that the native police were in some measure in the swim and had been enjoined not to allow any one to escape by means of the Kirkee road. Certainly it is difficult to imagine any other reason for an innovation so absolutely unnecessary and troublesome.

The news of all this tragedy did not reach the majority of us until breakfast time the next day. Naturally the greatest indignation was expressed at the foul deed, and the liveliest sympathy went out to Mrs. Ayerst who has passed through the terrible experience of having her young husband shot at her side. . . . Mr. Rand, too, is a married man, his wife having proceeded home only a short time ago.

## THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE CRIME.

There is a widespread impression among Europeans, writes the *Englishman*, that the Poona outrage is due to a conspiracy, and that conspiracy may be partially explained by the floods of seditious letters which have recently been let loose both in English and in the vernacular, upon the Bombay Presidency. By a curious coincidence the same view seems to have been taken at home by writers who apparently know something about India; and the *Globe* and *Pall Mall Gazette* advocate the muzzling of the vernacular press. Such a measure would, it will be admitted, be a very strong one. We have until lately approved of the attitude of contemptuous indifference maintained by Government towards the reptile Press, and this although we have always been conscious of what has been called its "low, continuous strain of treason." The indifference of the Government might have been defended upon many grounds. It might have been conceded that the tendency of these prints must have been to make people gradually more and more discontented with their rulers, and yet it might have been argued that, in so far as this state of mind is the product of the system of education we have introduced it is inevitable. We may have made a mistake initially, but we cannot now shut the gates of Western learning upon the daily increasing crowds who are pressing for admission, and bid them return to the bazar or the rice field, where their fathers lived and laboured. We are obliged to recognise the dangerous possibilities of the forces we have set in motion, but we have turned the levers with our own hands, and we could not reverse them even if we would.

Thus it has been our somewhat melancholy privilege to skim week after week the muddy contents of the native press, English and vernacular, and to note the never-varying disaffection by which they are so deeply tinged. Yet, while their deleterious effects were seen to be considerable, and likely to increase in process of time, so case of violent crime could be traced to their direct influence. The double murder which was attempted at Poona last week puts, however, a very different complexion on the matter, assuming that the crime was prompted by the utterances of the seditious prints. So long as the evil influence of these publications was a suspicion rather than a certainty, so long was it possible, perhaps even desirable, to preserve the tradition of *laissez-aller*. But when, as the result of incendiary writings, one British officer is murdered and another wounded almost openly in broad daylight in a public thoroughfare of a headquarters station, the policy of *laissez-faire* is seen to involve consequences of an immediate and terrible interest. We cannot afford to theorise about the liberties of the Press at the expense of innocent lives. The Poona outrage has shown us, it is true, only one isolated result of the policy of *laissez-faire* but it opens out a series of frightful possibilities, which will become facts accomplished unless timely steps are taken to prevent it. We urge, therefore, that the time has come to put a stop to utterances of sedition and incitements to violence on the part either of vernacular or of so-called English Native papers. And the gag should be applied all over India. As we have repeatedly shown, Bombay is not by any means singular in its surfeit of treasonable literature. Both in Bengal and in the North-West the Native Press, no matter what tongue it is printed in, is permeated with disaffection. We need hardly urge the danger to which this exposes us among the war like races of the North-West. Of course, in Bengal, the case is different. The Bengali will write his head off, but he will never strike, and so far as the political tranquility of Bengal is concerned, the mouthings of certain local contemporaries might be conveniently disregarded. But we know that they filter through various channels north and west, and that the choicest gems which they contain are carefully reproduced for the benefit of the Mahratta and the Hindustani. Nothing but praise can be bestowed upon Lord Sandhurst's vigorous efforts to run the murderers of Lieutenant Ayerst to earth. We confidently trust that he will be successful, and that retribution will be rapid enough to strike terror into the hearts of the conspirators. But simultaneously the Native Press should be so purged of its present abuses as to leave the political murderer of the future without the excuse which we have assumed to exist in the case of the Poona assassins.

## MADRAS NATIVE OPINION.

The *Hindu* writes :—We have been greatly amused by the contents of the telegram which we publish in the usual place from our Poona correspondent. The Poona Magistrate, whose name is not given, seems to have called the leading men of the place to a 'Durbar' for the purpose of scolding them in the most insulting manner. From beginning to end, if we might judge from the summary sent by our correspondent, the Magistrate's speech was an exercise in bullying, intimidation and insult. The Magistrate must be a simpleton if he thought that the person or persons who committed or incited the commission of the outrage on Mr. Rand would be present at the Durbar held by His Worship. Even as it is, they did, they should have been chuckling over the Magistrate's reprimand to the innocent, respectable men of Poona who, perhaps, knew about as much of the outrage as the Magistrate himself. Those who know the ways of our respectable men will not be surprised when we say that to a fairly large number of them the Magistrate's Durbar might have been the first occasion on which they heard of the crime. We ought also to say that the power of the Vernacular press for mischief has been greatly exaggerated by the Magistrate of Poona. We cannot for a moment believe that any educated, intelligent person had even the least inkling of this dreadful crime. The Government of Bombay, in the spirit of infatuation which seems to be growing upon it, may do the most unheard-of things with the City of the Peishwas. It may, if it chooses, shoot down the whole population to propitiate the spirit of the dead Lieutenant and the suffering Plague Commissioner. But a clamer, more judicial temperament than that as yet displayed by Government or Magistrate is needed to arrive at the truth and for the dispensation of justice. We say that it is imperatively necessary, in the interests of truth and justice, that the investigation into the Poona tragedy should be taken entirely out of the hands of the Bombay Government and officials, and entrusted to an independent and impartial Commission appointed by the Government of India. The prosecution of the Poona Brahmins which the Anglo-Indian papers of Bombay are at present carrying on, is a disgrace to journalism. The reputation of British rule in India is at stake and we earnestly trust that nothing would be done in Poona in the name of the British people under the inspiration of blind prejudice.

The following is copy of a telegram sent, yesterday, to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the Karwar Catholics :—"We, the Catholic community of Karwar, deeply mourn and sympathise with your Excellency's Government at the dastardly and cowardly act perpetrated by persons yet unknown as Poona in committing murderous attacks and causing loss of two worthy European officials of Government, and we join with her Majesty's loyal subjects in condemning this outrageous act."

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

THE following letter, written by a lady in the Garo Hills to a friend in Bombay, gives a vivid idea of the sudden destructive character of the earthquake which committed such havoc in Assam, especially in the Garo Hills, where a thousand persons are said to have perished :—Having heard of the fearful earthquake which has visited Assam I fear you will be very anxious about us, but I am glad to say that we are all safe. We had a very narrow escape, as the roof of our house fell in with the first shock and imprisoned us in the building. Lucy and Laurie were halfway down the steps when it came down, and had it not been for the bearer, who bore the whole weight of the porch part of the roof on his head and shoulders, they would certainly have been killed or injured. Ralph and I were following them, but the ground opened out under our feet, and delayed us. My husband was in his bath, and escaped with only a towel round his waist. He ran round the house trying to find us, and at last got us out of a corner of the verandah, left open by the fallen roof, where the floor had given way, and we crawled out under the railing. All our property has been utterly destroyed; our house was looking so pretty, and now everything is smashed or injured, for the rain came down in torrents during the night and drenched everything. Our books are reduced to pulp. Some of the missionaries have kindly put us up; their houses, being differently constructed, have stood the shocks, but all the Government buildings and bungalows are destroyed. Our nerves are in a very bad state, for the shocks still continue and we always have to be ready to fly at a moment's notice. This interferes considerably with our rest, and we are all rather worn out.

## THE TARDY MONSOON.

### SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE delay in the monsoon seems to have caused great distress in several places in Guzerat and Kathiawar, where the situation has become very gloomy, and promises to be more and more dismal unless the rains set in soon. Grain prices have become abnormally high; the fodder is now scarce; the Bunnias seize their chance to thrive upon the weakness of the people, and have carried the prices of grain beyond reasonable limits. The cattle are starving. In Nowsari and other places committees have been formed to obtain funds wherewith to get food for the poor at reasonable prices. Some showers of rain have fallen in places, and this has made agriculturists active; but what they have done has been largely discounted by the absence of further showers.

## THE ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.

YESTERDAY important alterations were made in the mail train services between Bombay and Calcutta, and also between Bombay and Madras whereby the mail service in both directions is materially accelerated. The time taken between Bombay and Calcutta by the Allahabad-Jubbulpore route has been reduced from 57 to 46 hours and by the Nagpore route to 49 hours. The journey from and to Madras now occupies 32 hours instead of the 37 hours taken up by it under the old arrangements. These changes have been made as the outcome of Conferences of Railway and Government officials held earlier in the year, the one relating to the Calcutta service at Nagpore, and that relating to the Madras service in Bombay. The Conferences were held by order of the Government of India, and in response to the demands preferred by the business public from time to time through the Chambers of Commerce. Colonel Selby, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bombay has also had a very large share in bringing about there very desirable changes.

Trains now run for Bombay, *via* Jubbulpore, to Calcutta and *vice-versa* in 46 hours; the train leaves Victoria Terminus at 9 p.m. (railway time), and Howrah station, Calcutta, at 6 p.m. (railway time). A train runs from Bombay *via* Nagpore to Calcutta and *vice-versa* in 48 hours. The train in question leaves Victoria Terminus and Howrah respectively, at 8-37 a.m. (railway time). Passengers thus have the chance between leaving in the morning and the evening, and in any case will only spend two nights in the train.

The up-train from Madras leaves at 10 o'clock at night, instead of the inconvenient hour of 6-10 p.m., and arrives in Bombay at 6 a.m. instead of 7 a.m., occupying 32 hours on the journey as against 36 hours 50 minutes, the present running time. The down mail to Madras leaves Bombay as hitherto at 9-30 p.m. (railway time), and runs to Raichore in 17 hours, arriving there on the following afternoon at 2-30 p.m. instead of 4-35 as at present, and travelling at a faster rate to Guntakal junction. From that point the speed is slackened so as to prevent the train reaching Madras before 6 a.m. the following morning, so that it is only one hour and a-half quicker than the present timing. It is with a view to meet the wishes of the Madras public that the arrivals in the latter city have not been made earlier, but mails and passengers for Wadi and intermediate junctions reach those places nearly three hours earlier than hitherto.

## SEGREGATION DURING THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in one of your leaders on Health Department matters in yesterday's issue the statement that "the remedy of segregation was applied with a considerable measure of success until clamour induced the Commissioner to rescind the order which made it legal." I would point out that the order was never rescinded at any time. Acting on information from the most certain sources, and on what I knew myself to be the case, I directed the modification of the order, and that the Health Officer should use his discretion as far as possible.

Had this not been done the town might shortly have been involved in a riot, and it is an absolute certainty that we should have lost every sweeper and bigarri, with the result that all sanitation must have come to a final end and a great catastrophe ensued. No one could be more in favour of segregation where practicable than I am. But how rarely it has been so in this city up to this day is a matter of common notoriety.—Yours, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Atkinson, Mr F J
Anderson, Mr J K
Bethell, Capt H A
Butcher, Capt
Clague, Mr
Campbell, Mr G
Eden, Mr E B
Fleming, Mr
Gibbon, Mr V
Moore, Mrs
Murray, Lieut W S P
Milne, Mr J H
Norman, Mr Jas
Penfound, Mr
Samways, Mr J H

FOR BRINDISI.

Kitchen, Revd A
Patterson, Mr J H
Patton, Mr G A
Rodick, Mai R P B

FOR ADEN.—Coghill, Lieut N S.

MR. W.H. LEQUESNE to act as Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Pottinger, M. Inst. C.E., on leave, or pending further orders.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 1, was 549, giving a death-rate of 32·71 per annum per thousand as against 27·90, the corresponding period of last year, and 27·95 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers of which 11 only are shown as bubonic; 1, small-pox; 4, measles; 14, cholera; 83, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 111, affections of the respiratory organ; 20, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 32 still-born; 42, old age and debility, 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 12; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 243; Hindu outcaste, 62; Musalman, 148; Parsee, 33; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 5; European, 8; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 230 as against 373 the corresponding period of last year, and 306 the average over the past five years.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton in the chair, and there were also present: The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, H. O. Campbell, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominik A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Goli, Goolam Hoosein Allana, H. I. B. Hargreve, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hassanbhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kalkhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan-Mulji Bhowandas Barbhaya, Prof. O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Ganadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vande-kar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosef Hajee Ismail.

THE OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed to record memorandum to the Secretary, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter to himself, of the 31st ultimo, from Mr. J. Leask, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. Weir, stating that that day, after office hours, they delivered over and received charge of the office of Health Officer.

The proposition being duly seconded, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji moved as a rider that the Corporation request the Commissioner to intimate to the Health Officer that in view of a thorough re-organisation of the Health Department, the Corporation intend shortly to secure for the post of the Health Officer to the Municipality a trained medical officer of health, well versed in all analytical and bacteriological work pertaining to the public health.

The President: It cannot be taken as a rider.

Dr. Bahadurji: I will then move it as an amendment.

The President: It has no reference to the appointment. It simply refers to Dr. Weir receiving charge from Mr. Leask.

Dr. Bahadurji contended that if it could not be received as a rider, then it could be taken

of opinion that I am entitled to move an amendment. (Laughter.)

A FURTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the subject was of very great importance, affecting the health and lives of the people of the city. He beseeched the Corporation to give a dispassionate consideration to the question before them, and not indulge in remarks of a personal character. He had carefully gone through the re-organization scheme which was chiefly based on the letter of the Commissioner, as a scheme involving an expenditure of something like five and a-half lakhs of rupees. The city had only recently undergone an expense of about twelve lakhs and a-half in connection with the plague, and an increased expenditure of five and a-half lakhs of rupees would mean the recurrence of the visitation every year necessitating half the amount spent on the plague. Though the amount estimated for the re-organization of the department was large, he for one would be the last man to oppose blindly any proposal that came from the Executive on that score. About seven or eight years ago he was one of those who asked the then Commissioner to give posts in the Health Department to men of academic culture whenever any vacancies occurred and create additional inspectors in the Health Department; but all the warnings and recommendations were disregarded, and now after such a long period of halting and hesitation the municipal authorities wanted them to go to another extreme and asked them to engage men from the heaven-born Indian Medical Service and from all quarters of the globe.—Hear, hear and laughter)—to conduct the duties of the Health Department. But, let by-gones be by-gones. The whole thing now appeared to hinge on the word "decentralization," a high sounding word of sixteen letters—(Saughter) which had been used several years ago, but which was never carried into execution. Referring to the Commissioners's letter, he (Mr. Shroff, observed that though additional 85 carts were to be provided under the new scheme they were not to have more halalkhores than at present and it appeared that though the city was to be saddled with an additional expenditure of some five and a-half lakhs the scheme was defective in many ways, and was prepared in an off-hand and hurried manner. He would ask the Corporation, under the circumstances, to pause and reflect, and as the matter was one which seriously affected the finances of the Municipality, it should be considered in all its bearings by the Standing Committee, which had entire control over it. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the discussion be adjourned, and that the report of the Committee of the Re-organization of the Health Department and the papers in connection with it be referred to the Standing Committee, both in its merits and financial point of view, and to submit their report to the Corporation as soon as they conveniently could.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi, in seconding the amendment, remarked that the scheme which required a large outlay, ought in due course to have been referred to the Standing Committee, but as it had, however, been brought direct before the Corporation, having regard to the large financial outlay, it had better be sent to the Standing Committee before the Corporation made up its mind to impose an additional burden of some five and a-half lakhs of rupees. The health of the city required that the proposed expenditure must be incurred. He confessed that the scheme was an outcome of the excitement due to the plague, and that the Commissioner and the Committee had been influenced by it and had not given that dispassionate consideration which they otherwise would have given to a subject of such great importance to the city. The Health Department was hitherto managed by the Health Officer and his assistant, and therefore the employment of fourteen men to do the work of two officers was a long, long, dear, but only to fear and not to any expansion of the city or the increase of its population. The Standing Committee would consider the question on its merits and would submit their report on the whole question without any unnecessary delay. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. T. W. Cuffe observed that it was no use wasting any more time in discussing the question, which would receive the best consideration at the hands of the Standing Committee, who might be asked to expedite their report.

A REPLY TO DR. BAHADURJI.

Professor Muller was anxious to contradict some of the mis-statements in regard to their officers. He stated, at the outset, that Mr. Shroff evidently did not understand the schrae or grasp the situation at all. Dr. Viegas was inconsistent when he said that the Commissioner was not the proper person to put forward such a scheme. If they looked to the Act they would find that if there was anybody who could bring forward such a scheme it was the Commissioner. Dr. Viegas very strongly urged that they should get out a sanitary expert to carry out the scheme, and, yet the Corporation had thought it fit to appoint a committee to consider the matter, and, with the assistance of the Commissioner and their officers, had set forth a scheme which had been laid before them for their approval. If they resolved to get out a sanitary expert from home and asked him to re-organize the Health Department, in all its details, namely, the employment of inspectors and scavengers and other people for the proper conduct of the Department, he was sure no same man would undertake to do that kind of work—certainly not a sanitary expert from home totally unacquainted with the manners, customs, habits, and prejudices of the heterogenous classes of the native community of this city; and consequently he would take some time before he could distinguish a Parsee from a Hindu. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Speaking about the delay in presenting the committee's report, he said that Dr. Bahadurji formed the committee at the fag end, with the intention of opposing everything and anything.

Dr. Bahadurji: Professor Muller is quite wrong in saying that I joined the committee at the last stage and opposed everything and anything.

Professor Muller withdrew the statement, remarking that Dr. Bahadurji opposed them in the Committee, and at the meeting of the Corporation he brought forward a series of amendments, which, if carried, would bring disgrace to the Corporation. It was a back-handed blow and an under-handed blow, which was rather a strong word to use and which was at once evident in the amendments. Dr. Bahadurji did not openly say that Dr. Weir be asked to retire. Oh! no; but he did it in a roundabout and underhand way, and in order to be able to do it, proposed to bring out a scientific expert from home to decide how many *bhangis* should be employed at Matunga. (Laughter.) The speaker appealed to the Corporation that, however much they thought and wished that a sanitary expert might be appointed, they would not subscribe to the methods and ways advocated by Dr. Bahadurji, who was carried away by his feelings and overcome by the thought of the ruin that had come on the city by the plague. He wanted somebody to be made a scape-goat in the matter, and found a very fit and convenient man in Dr. Weir to make it.

The President here asked Professor Muller to confine his remarks to the motion and the amendments, and not to say anything about Dr. Weir or any other officer, who was in no way connected with them.

It was here pointed out to Professor Muller by some of the members that the revised amendment of Dr. Bahadurji did not allow of the remarks made by Professor Muller against Dr. Bahadurji, whose first amendment was subsequently altered and revised.

Professor Muller: I must then ask Dr. Bahadurji's pardon. I see that by changing the amendment he has taken away the objectionable wording.

Professor Muller, in conclusion, said that no scientific expert who had any regard for his diploma or his honour as such, would care to take the post under the terms of the amendment.

THE VIEWS OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner said:—I will merely set forth the matter of reorganization briefly as it presents itself to me. I would also ask the Corporation to remember that the convictions I have formed are based on the experience of upwards of two years, during which period I have had full opportunity of testing the efficiency or non-efficiency of the general system adhered to so long. The Healt Department as at present constituted and worked may be described as in a state of perpetual arrears. Such a condition of things has a most detrimental effect on the efficiency of the Department, and acts adversely to the interests of the general public who are unable to get their complaints promptly redressed and nuisances removed. The reasons for this are not far to seek, and they must be thoroughly understood before a remedy can be applied. The Superior Health Officers consist of an Executive and Assistant Health Officer, and on these two gentlemen devolves the task of supervising a vast City of 850,000 inhabitants over 10 miles in length, redressing all complaints, overlooking the staff, preparing all reports, many of them lengthy, intricate and difficult, and holding themselves generally responsible for the sanitary condition of all quarters of the Island. I venture to state that a more absurdly impossible task has never been laid on Municipal officials, and that in any European town of like magnitude the attempt to perform such functions at all would only excite ridicule and amazement. In addition to the working staff of the Health Department in all its various branches has not been increased proportionately to the growth of population, and the more exacting demands of the inhabitants, with the result that it has become still more impossible to keep abreast of the work. Since the outbreak of the plague the working staff (inspectors, mucca lums, bigarries, carts, bullocks, &c.) has been very materially increased, and during the last few months the system of decentralization, i.e, working the districts of the City under an officer on the spot has been largely resorted to with marked effect and a distinct diminution of the mass of work coming to the head-quarters. I think it will be admitted by any unprejudiced observer that in all its history the City has never been in such a clean and sanitary state as now. It is of the highest importance to maintain this state of cleanliness and absence irrespective of the plague keep the City in a sound sanitary condition. The Schedule submitted sets forth the increases in the staff I consider necessary to deal with the ordinary sanitation of the City and I have advised that four separate divisions be made, each under a competent Divisional Health Officer. It will be observed that three of these Districts each contain the population of a large sized European City while the fourth extends over a large area and may be expected to show a great increment of population within a brief period. I contend that those divisions can only be worked properly and the staff in them Controlled by a strong competent officer on the spot. Such an officer in the space of a month or two would know every corner of his Division, be conversant with all defects and nuisances, and have his Inspectors, mucca dums, sweepers, and bigarries thoroughly in hand, while his daily presence and visits to various parts of his charge would ensure that all the subordinate staff do their duty, which is not now the case, and never can be until they are constantly supervised on the spot. Such an officer should have both the position and authority necessary to carry out the important work entrusted to him. I can hardly over-estimate the importance of a separate Office in each Division. Once that reform was effected there would be almost an end of the innumerable petitions and complaints showered daily on the Commissioner and the Health Officer at head-quarters, and there would be the certainty of knowing that complaints and nuisances were effectually and promptly dealt with. That is far from being the case now as the amount of indoor office work prevents the Health Officer or his Assistant from personally enquiring into a tithe of the petitions presented or visiting the place referred to, nor is it possible by such casual tours as they may have time to make in the City to keep the Inspectors, mucca dums, sweepers, &c., up to their duty in the different wards. As matters at present stand the Commissioner can never feel any certainty that a complaint sent out for disposal or report is attended to, and knowing from experience that it is impossible for the Health Officer and his Assistant to properly perform even a quarter of the duties entrusted to them, due responsibility cannot be enforced, and the delay which ensues in the dispatch of business becomes unbearable. Though there are other very heavily worked Departments in this Municipality, but the contrast between the orderly and punctual manner in which their business is transacted and the inordinate delays of the Health Department is most marked and the evil can only be remedied by a radical change of the system which for years has been an impracticable anachronism and placed the Executive Health Officer in most untrue position.

THE NEW SYSTEM ALREADY TRIED.

I have had opportunities of watching the system I advocate during recent months, when special Officers have been employed in particular portions of the town; complaints sent out to them or reports called for have been attended to within the shortest possible space of time and in a thoroughly systematic manner. The reason for this is that such Officers were assigned certain definite duties in a given area which they were able to satisfactorily keep under control and deal with, while, as I have before stated the burden cast upon the Health Officer and his Assistant under the present system is enormous. I notice that some critics of the scheme have assumed that the Commissioner under the system now advocated wished to ignore the Executive Health Officer and constitute himself chief sanitary authority in the City. A little reflection will show how absurd this idea is. One of the great defects in the present arrangements is that the whole mass of complaints comes into the head-quarter's Office either direct to the Executive Health Officer or through the Commissioner. Nearly all these complaints are matters of routine sanitation, and with an officer on the spot would be promptly dealt with and disposed of, instead of lying about for weeks and often being repeated five or six times. They are not concern high sanitary policy, but merely a portion of the routine administration which suffers so at present from being all centralized at a head office. My object is to make each Divisional Health Officer responsible for the disposal of such complaints and give him entire control over the working of all the staff in his Division. It is distinctly stated that the Executive Health Officer will direct the general policy and advise the Commissioner. It follows that Divisional Health Officers will have no power to make any changes in the staff and general lines of work except on the express authority of the Commissioner, who would as now consult the Executive Health Officer in such matters. It must be remembered that if the Divisional system is established the diminution in routine matters which reach headquarters will be enormous, and I am of opinion that a great deal of time will be saved by the Divisional Health Officers sending on any such matters as they cannot dispose of direct to the Commissioner, who, if he was in any doubt, would consult the Executive Health Officer. The words "independent charge" contained in my report may be slightly misleading; they were only meant to apply to the actual working of the staff in the particular division and the ordinary sanitary routine. The Executive Health Officer would, of course, have full power to visit any part of these divisions, point out anything he objected to, and suggest the necessary remedies to the Commissioner. It was in no way intended to diminish his general power of advice and control, but merely establish a practical working system and if the Corporation preferred it the Divisional Officers could correspond through the Health Officer.

SEVEN OR FOUR OFFICERS?

I have read Dr. Bahadurji's minute on the subject before us, but cannot agree with him that the appointment of seven Deputy Health Officers on salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month can ever form an effective panacea for the present difficulties. Such officers would no doubt form an important auxiliary to the Divisional Health officers, and if any of them developed special ability and merit he might reasonably expect promotion to one of the higher posts, but something more than a Deputy Health Officer, would ordinarily be required to control a division of a quarter of a million inhabitants and exercise the necessary control and authority. The sooner the Corporation recognise that the general working of the Health Department is a matter of pure business administration the better; at present whenever the matter crops up there is a confusion of talk about sanitary science and experts which has little if anything to do with the question. Four strong officials of the type of the Assistant Health Officer (who has no claims to be a sanitary expert) working on the spot would effect a real and continuous improvement, and ensure that the whole of the subordinate staff did their duty. These officials, however, must, whether medical or lay men, be both capable, energetic and placed in a suitable position to uphold authority and control. I do not admit for a moment that the recent epidemic has altered the question. The Health Department had been for years undermanned and essaying an impossible task. The proof of this is that all the extra carts and staff have not been found too much or even sufficient to perform the ordinary work of the city, but to increase staff and maintain an efficient permanent and regular control over it can lead to no good result. I notice in one of the minutes a proposal to hand over the whole of the drain and sewer cleaning, &c., to the Health Department. The Drainage Department now clean the pipe sewers and the Health Department the rest. The plan proposed would be most detrimental and were it not on the score of public convenience rather than efficiency I should propose that the cleaning of all drains and remedying of chok-s were made over to the Drainage Department. That Department are experts in such matters and perform the work far more effectually. If any change is to be introduced it should be in the direction I have indicated. It will be observed that the scheme I have submitted only concerns the provision of a good working basis and the ordinary routine sanitation; other improvements in the direction—the appointment of a bacteriologist conducting our food inspection and analysis, laboratory work, &c. can—follow, but till the general system is soundly organized little improvement can take place. The expenditure will be heavy, probably necessitating the raising of further revenue, but when the magnitude of the interests at stake is considered, also that Bombay is the gate of the empire and any interference adversely affecting the health of the inhabitants at once influences trade and commerce throughout India, and, as the recent epidemic has shown, paralyse the industry of the City for months besides menacing the whole country, I think no one can doubt that it should be incurred, and that it is the bounden duty of the Corporation to see that their Health Department is organised and worked in the most thorough and effective manner, and its strength permanently brought up to the ever-increasing needs and demands of this great City..

THE UNGENEROUS ATTACK ON DR. WEIR.

Before proceeding to discuss Dr. Bahadurji's amendment I cannot help expressing my absolute dissent from the unfair and ungenerous attack he has seen fit to make on the Health Officer to whose, devoted and untiring exertions we mainly owe it that the plague was kept within limited bounds. I will now deal with paragraph 2 of the amendment especially. The only result of carrying such an amendment would be to break and avoid the question before the Corporation and indefinitely postpone any real solution of the matter. Supposing that the kind of eminent personage mentioned in the amendment could be obtained (a matter open to the gravest doubt), I would ask what weight an authority could attach to his opinion on matters relating to the ordinary sanitary routine of the City until he had qualified himself by a residence of two or three years. Such an adviser though perhaps an expert in the West would be the reverse with the East; he would be ignorant of the habits and customs of the natives (which so largely determine the course of our sanitation) or the organization and working of the staff, of the strength required, and of all the various factors which enter into the successful management of a large departmental business like the Health Department. The Commissioner with officers of long and tried experience on the spot would not place any reliance on such advice, the Corporation would clearly entertain the same doubts and appoint a Committee to investigate the proposals with the certainty of a long and contentious discussion effectually postponing any settlement for years, and the eminent expert finding his advice unheeded would speedily retrace his steps to more congenial surroundings. I can, therefore, only ask the Corporation to pause before involving themselves in the grotesque absurdity of the amendment before them and the responsibility of wasting public funds on a chimera of this type. If this is not the meaning of paragraph 2 of the amendment and it refers along to obtaining a competent bacteriologist and organizing the necessary laboratory arrangements and staff under him, I can only remind the Corporation that they have in their pay at the present time a distinguished expert—Professor Haffkine—who is fully aquainted with the methods and system followed in the great towns of Europe. He is eminently competent to advise on the system to be adopted; he has, further, a long experience of the East and there can be absolutely no reason if the Corporation really intend to set up a separate branch of this kind for not making use of his valuable experience and tried capacity. I take leave to doubt weather the qualifications laid down in paragraph 2 of the amendment can be found in any one person, and to suppose that he could exercise such various gifts at one and the same time is hardly credible. As regards paragraph 3 of the amendment, it will merely remark that there never was any intention of depriving the Executive Health Officer of the sanitary control of the City, but merely to decentralize, simplify, and organise the large department entrusted to him in a manner which would place him in a position to effectually and thoroughly exercise that control. The resolution of the Corporation alluded to in paragraph 4 has been given due effect to and will be still further developed. I am not in agreement with paragraph 5 as from personal observation and experience I feel certain that strong, active, hard working Europeans of ordinarily good intelligence are the class of men we require for Health Department inspectors, and not mere weaklings who can show some useless examination certificate. Paragraph 6 needs no further comment. If the Corporation choose to adopt such a futile and retrograde course, they must accept the responsibility attaching thereto. In conclusion, I would remind the Corporation that the Health Department is now working nearly up to the extra strength demanded, and with the diminution of that strength (which if it is to be maintained, must be provided for) the sanitary state of the City will surely decline. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani having addressed the Corporation in favour of Mr. Shroff's amendment, and Dr. Bhalchandra having withdrawn his motion in favour of that amendment, it was put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

## THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Ward | | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 0 | 1 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | Chakla | 0 | 0 | |
| | Oomarkhari | 0 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 1 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | |
| D | Khetwady | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamathipura | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 1 | 0 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Worli | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Non-Resident & Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Arthur Road | 1* | 0 | |
| | Total | 3 | 1 | 62 |
| | Total to date... | 12,631 | 10,683 | |

* From Kalyan Plague Hospital.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED PROPERTY.

The local rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act relating to Poona, Karachi, Sukkarpur, and Hyderabad (Sind) have been amended in so far as they relate to the destruction of infected clothing, etc. The new regulation provides that "before the destruction of property of special value under rule 9 or 10 the value of it shall be assessed by a Panch consisting of a Magistrate appointed by the District Magistrate and two other members appointed by him. The award of the Panch shall be final and conclusive. Any member of the Committee, or any person specially appointed by them in this behalf, is empowered to decide whether an article which it is proposed to destroy is of sufficient value for the said Panch to be called to assess its value. If he decides it is not of sufficient value, he may destroy it on the spot, and may, in his discretion, pay compensation to the owner: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever. It is the desire of Government that the authorities mentioned in this rule should show liberality and promptness in the exercise of their power to award compensation, and that, for example, a very poor man should be promptly compensated for the loss of clothes which though of no special market value, may be of considerable value to him."

## NUISANCE AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to point out, through the medium of your columns, the insanitary condition of the plain situated in front of the Victoria Mansions, Ripon Road, Byculla. The monsoon showers appear to have flooded this plain, and in consequence converted it into a marsh, which I regret to say is giving very foul vapour, thus rendering the occupants of the blocks exposed to the danger of contracting some unpleasant malady. This will, I trust, suffice to rouse the vigilance of the Health Department, and induce them to adopt steps for the eradication of this nuisance.—Yours, &c., SANITAS.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

81,1631,97—Saidoom a Rajmia vs Abduljee Hakimjee and others—Mirza H Khan.

1985,97—Hajiani Jookmabi and another vs Saidoomia Rajmia and others.

9'2,117,95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and others vs Jawahir and others—Lakrishna V and K.

93,25,96—Brown and M—Tulsikchand Nurnath and others vs Gokulbhai Motichand—Hiralal M and M.

235,410,68—Dikshi and W—Takirchand Ghelabhai and Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

938,111,'8—Dikshit and D—Takirchand Ghellabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.)

For Consent Decree.

153,96—F P Pavri—Dhunjeeshaw Shapurjee Postwalla vs Pestonjee Cooverjee Tacker—K D Shroff.

4,97,'97—Nana and H—Anna Poloza J L Andrade vs Antonio Jose Apolitas Andrade—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

509,95—Bhaishumker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anandrao Dinanath—Pattisand.

616,96—In person—Mahomed Peerajee vs Balium Mahomed and another—Hiralal M and M.

50,93—Hiralal M and M—Kishorilal Harnandrai and another vs Tarachand Lachmandas and others—Khunderao and S.

615,96—Chalk W and S—Kessow Dinanath and others vs Godibaid K J Mantri.

275,96—Mansukhlal B and J—Lalbha Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljiand others—Tyabjee D and Co.

82196—Bicknell M and M—Hiralal Bhoglial vs Narrondas Madowjee—Edgelow and G.

597-93—Mujjee and R—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Bapuji Gansham Dhakji and others—Khunderoo and S and In person.

222,96—Crawford B and Co—Parmanand Raja vs Raja Mersood and others—Tyeb D and Co, and Sorabjee and J.

312,95—James Peyne—Haiee Meeya Balloo Meeya Pathon and another vs Vithal Kuakal Bhat and others—F P Pavri.

492,95—Roushton and B—Lochmandas Radhakison vs Wamodra Narayensen and others—Chalk W and S

928,93—Matubhai and J—Sitaram Luxman and another vs Jamardhan Ranchod—Payne, G and S.

The Bishop of Derry has written a preface to Mr. William Cowans's book, "Pre-Reformation Worthies," which Mr. Eliot Stock will publish very shortly. Among the contents will be biographical sketches of Bishop Grosseteste, Thomas a Kempis, and John Staupitz.

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CELEBRATIONS AT CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Chhota Udepur is a second class principality in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and owing to its Rajá Fatteshingji being a minor is placed under British administration. It was not behind other Native States in expressing its deep sense of loyalty to the Taj on an auspicious occasion like this. For several days past active preparations for the Jubilee illumination and other rejoicings were going on in the town. The town presented a very lively and picturesque aspect as it was decorated with festoons and bunting on the two sides of the road and principal buildings in the town. Several arches bearing mottoes of loyalty to the Crown were erected, and were gracefully decked with evergreens. Everything appeared gay and lively; even nature seemed to be in harmony with human rejoicing, and Jupiter Pluvius allowed everything to pass undisturbed. The booming of the guns, the playing of the bands, the gay appearance of the town, the smart look of the men of the local police in their red and black uniforms, the bright and cheery morning of the 21st, announced to the people of Chhota Udepur the close of Her Majesty's 60th year of the reign. At about eight on the morning of the 21st a *Durbar* was held, in the spacious State Hall, by Mr. Dalabhoy, the Administrator of the State. It was attended by the Chiefs and Sardars of the State and by State officials of the different departments. A grand landing to the Durbar Hall was arrayed on both sides by the local police. In the palace courtyard were to be found State elephants equipped in their rich housings, standing in a row. On one side of it was placed a band specially called for the occasion, which struck up lively tunes and lent a grace to the pomp and grandeur around. In the centre of the courtyard was hoisted the flag or banner presented by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to the late Raja Jitsingji, on her assuming the title of the Empress of India.

The proceedings in the Durbar were opened by the Administrator, who delivered a short and neat speech, the gist of which is given below. After the close of the address, which was applauded unanimously, the boys and girls of the Vernacular Schools, recited "God save the Queen," the whole assembly standing and the band outside playing the National Anthem. The signal was given and a full Royal salute was fired from the State battery, which at intervals was responded to by a feu-de-joie, by the men in the courtyard below. Prizes were awarded to boys and girls and the children were entertained with sweetmeats.

The proceedings being over, attar, pan-sopari, and rosewars were distributed among those present, and the assemblage dispersed after three cries of cheers to the Queen-Empress.

The programme of the day was brought to a close by the illumination in the town and a display of fireworks. An interesting party was held in honour of the auspicious event and loyal toasts were proposed and responded to heartily. A torchlight procession proceeded from the palace and passed through some of the main streets with band and music, and thus was celebrated the 21st day of June in Chhota Udepur.

On the 22nd the morning hours were spent in general thanksgiving; people of all sects and creeds offered in their respective places of worship their heartfelt prayers for the long life of the Queen. Eleven prisoners were discharged, and the rest were granted remission of a portion of their sentences.

The afternoon hours were spent in witnessing games, athletic sports and some juggling tricks. They were held in a large maidan, the beauty of which was enhanced by verdure and picturesque scenery around, relieved by the blue peaks of the neighbouring hills which revealed nature at its height. The police sowars and men vied with each other in showing their skill and dexterity in tent-pegging, cutting lemons with a sword, in running a hurdle and sack-cloth race, in gun practice, and various other amusements. It was a pleasing sight to behold the sowars and men marching past, the band playing, and lustily cheering the Queen-Empress. After the sports were over prizes were awarded to successful competitors, and the assemblage went into procession as far as the principal arch in the town and dispersed after three cheers to the Queen.

In our little town the 21st and 22nd of June were observed as days of rejoicings, and will be remembered by the people for many years to come.

The gist of the speech runs as follows:—Chiefs and Gentlemen—I need not tell you why you are called this morning to attend the Durbar. It is held to commemorate the close of the 60th year of her Majesty's celebrated and benign rule. I deem it a great honour that on an occasion so grand, unique and auspicious like this, I am called upon to preside over this meeting, but I am fully conscious, at the same time, of the heavy responsibilities that lie on me in the performance of my duties, especially the present one, which has in itself as much loyalty to the British Throne and endearment to the noble Queen. Again, looking to the gravity of the task to be performed, I am doubtful whether I am adequate to it, but it is gratifying to observe that we in no way fall behind in showing our mark of tribute and respect and our deep sense of loyalty to the noble and sacred person and Mighty Throne of her Majesty the Queen Empress, and in the present gathering demonstrates the practical proof of it. Sirdars and gentlemen, we are sorry we miss so much of the presence of our Young Raja Saheb Fatteshingji, but unavoidably as he is absent from this assembly, it is delightful to think that he will partake of similar rejoicings and shall show his mark of respect to the Imperial Throne by his presence in a similar assemblage at Rajkot, where he is gone to receive education. However, it is gratifying to see around in this kith and kin State officials and his subjects, all to have heartily met to-day to celebrate this auspicious and unprecedented event. The long reign of our beloved Imperial Sovereign is quite in consonance with the successes of British arms, the increase of territory under her Majesty's rule and the triumphs of science and arts and the extent of commerce. Her Majesty's long reign which perhaps has no parallel in the history of the world is productive of many and various good results, of this so much has been spoken from time to time that it is needless for me to dwell on it at any length here. If one for a moment were to reflect on the past and present state of the country of Rewa Kantha comprised in this Agency he would find it now-a-days together with its Chiefs and subjects situated in a position thoroughly secure and safe. In times gone by when there prevailed rapine, robbery, insecurity of property and human lives, encroachment of a powerful Chief on his weak neighbour and disquietude, there reigned in these days, peace, security of rights, property and human lives, prosperity among Chiefs and their subjects and last, but not least, a desirable state of harmony among the Chiefs themselves. These are advantages, uncommon and invaluable, the like of which was seldom noticed in the time of any of the great dynasties that governed India at different times before the advent of the British rule. To add to all there is a noteworthy feature of her Majesty's benign reign, nay rather a noble trait of her exalted character, that she takes a motherly care in the welfare of Native States under her and their millions of subjects. It is this motherly care and interest that has prompted her Majesty to do solid good to Native States by imparting to their Chiefs a free and liberal education. These and several other precious and enviable reforms owe their existence entirely to the soundest and purest form of British justice and policy. Thus her Majesty has laid this vast Empire and her subjects under a deep obligation.

To commemorate this auspicious event, a full size portrait of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be placed by the State in the Chandrasinji Library, and an adequate sum has been set apart for the award of a prize to be called the "Jubilee Prize" to the best of the successful students in the English class which it is in consideration to open here at the request of the townspeople. But Sardars and gentlemen, the one thing more in connection with this unique event which I have to bring to your notice is the sinking by private donation of a well with a water trough for cattle, to be known by the name of "Jubilee well and water trough" hard by the grove of shady mango trees on a conspicuous locality where three roads meet. This humane and merciful act will long be remembered by the people of this State as a token of sympathy to every creature, giving in need of shelter and water, and the dumb creation of nature, who have a claim, in return for their services, over us. This kind act will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of this town, and I need not let slip this opportunity to express my appreciation of this charitable action which is quite in fitting with the auspicious event with which it is associated and to thank those gentlemen who have taken a lead in it. I beg to close this address with a fervent prayer to God, the Almighty, in which I hope you will all join me that He be pleased to spare her Majesty long, long to us in the soundest health and vigour of mind to govern this vast Empire, and may the Sovereign Lady ever continue to take a motherly care and interest in the welfare of Native States that lie under the shadow of her auspicious wings. So as to cement still further with ties of amity and affection the existing relations with them, and may the God of all nations extend the same blessing to the members of the Royal Family. Amen!

BANDORA.

Among the Jubilee celebrations held in this beautiful suburb of Bombay one of the most brilliant was that held on Saturday evening last, at 7 o'clock, when the members of the Bandora Sporting Club were "At Home" to their friends. Numerous invitations were issued and accepted, while a fairly good number of ladies graced the hall with their presence. The entertainment was an unqualified success. The house, the top-floor of which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Club by Mr. Peter Da Mello, was well decorated with flags and butties, while the words "Bandora Sporting Club at Home," arranged in front of the building, blazed brilliantly, as if inviting the passers-by. At one end of the hall was hung a large photo of her Majesty, picturesquely arranged amidst ferns. Exactly at 7 o'clock the guests began to arrive, the reception lasting till 8 o'clock, by which time the hall was full to overflowing. The president, Mr. A. O. Saldanha, opened the gathering by congratulating those present on their ready response to do honour to our beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress, and explained that the entertainment was not held on the two Jubilee holidays, owing to several events coming off together on those days, but postponed it to the end of the week with a view to securing a large and representative gathering as befitted the grand and unique occasion they had met together to celebrate. After this refreshments were served, when the toast of the Queen-Empress was proposed by Mr. Walter De Cunha, who made an eloquent speech, detailing the most notable improvements that had been made during the sixty years her Majesty had occupied the throne. The speech was frequently applauded. The toast of the Club was proposed by Mr. J. J. Esperanza, who thanked the members on behalf of the guests for their liberal hospitality. Later on Mr. John Naurice also made an eloquent speech, and dealt with the immense improvements that had been made during her Majesty's glorious reign, politically, commercially, and socially. During the intervals some very charming songs were sung to the accompaniment of a banjo, which was in the competent hands of Mr. Lee. Paschal, who himself sang some very comic songs, to which he replied by repeated encores. Messrs. N. L. Pereira, Marcius Andrade, and Chapley were the chief contributors, while Mr. Esperanza gave two splendid cornet solos, which received loud applause from the gathering. At 11-3 the whole company joined hands, and sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which the gathering broke up, thoroughly pleased with the liberal hospitality of the members of the Club. Mr. J. J. Quadros, the Secretary, and his assistant, Mr. Joseph De Mello, deserve thanks, as also Messrs. F. F. Rodrigues and Jerome Gomes, who rendered great help in more ways than one.

JUNAGADH.

The following address was read by Dr. Narottamdass, the Vaishnav, at the opening of the Diamond Jubilee Chemical and Bacteriological laboratory at Junagadh:—

Your Highness, Lt. Pottinger, Vazier Sheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The auspicious occasion after which this institution is to be christened, stands hardly in need of any words from me to commend itself to you. Suffice it to say that its grand, unique, and unparalleled nature has been universally acknowledged and that we are all very glad to see that the measures which Her Majesty's numerous friends and subjects vie with each other in adopting on this memorable day as a tribute to the many excellent virtues which have endeared her to them all, are more or less remarkable for their utility and beneficence, Junagadh, the premier State in Kathiawar, which yields to none in point of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen Empress, and which has always taken the lead in keeping with its high position, in commemorating such auspicious occasions with befitting grandeur, has, as was naturally expected and as we have all seen, come forward with unbounded joy to mark this rare occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty's most glorious reign in a manner which is only in consonance with the characteristic liberality of its renowned Babi Rulers. It is a well known fact that the Junagadh State has always been keeping abreast of the time and trying its best to ameliorate the condition of the people entrusted by Divine Providence to its care. To you, Sir, who are so well acquainted with the history of this State I need scarcely say that this is not the first instance of his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji's well-directed munificence. The hospital for women which his Highness is erecting at Rajkot, shows how keenly his Highness is to the sufferings of humanity in general. That one of the forms in which his Highness wishes to commemorate this auspicious occasion this afternoon is most opportune no one can deny. The steady progress of science lends a peculiar charm to the glorious reign of her Majesty and is sure to stand supreme in the history of civilization in the world. It is a fact, universally known that her Most Gracious Majesty takes a personal interest in the advancement of science which has for its object the mitigation of human sufferings. Thus it is that the present Institution is appropriately named "The Diamond Jubilee Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory." For our professional gentlemen the name is plain enough, but I think it will be out of place to state a few of the most prominent facts as to the aims and objects of this Institution. Chemistry, as is generally defined, is the science which treats of the various materials of which the earth is formed, their composition and decomposition and especially their mutual relations. Analytical chemistry is a special branch of this science and has for its object the analysis of compounds and the determination of their component elements. This branch is again subdivided into Qualitative analysis and Quantitative analysis which determine respectively the nature and amount of the components. It is unnecessary here to dilate upon the advantages which the analytical chemist, the physician, the pharmaceutist, the mineralogist, the metallurgist and many others derive from it. It has by now proved beyond all doubt that a number of dreadful diseases in our midst can be checked by a wholesome supply of food and water to the people. His Highness's Government has supplied good medical aid to the various districts for the proper treatment of the suffering ryot. His Highness has been pleased to confer upon his capital the boon of a wholesome supply of water by constructing the Ajiyo Dam, a single wholesome supply of water, however, is not, as is well known, an unmixed good. Too much care cannot be given to ascertain from time to time the purity of such water which in case of pollution might be the cause of a wide spread epidemic. Its advantages, if properly looked after, are innumerable. Long before the completion of the waterworks the State has opened this laboratory at a great cost—a fact which the municipal and other authorities concerned, for, by the time the town shall receive its new water-supply, the present water supply from various wells will be analysed and the comparative merits of the two will be placed on record. We have already commenced the work of chemical analysis of water that the inhabitants of the town at present drink. Chemical analysis of water, as is at present known, is quite accurate in its results as to give one a correct idea of the extraneous organic or inorganic substances which it holds in solution. It is the determination of these that forms one of the most important objects of the laboratory, for by the determination of the quantity of these substances the relative purity or impurity of water is judged. The determination of softness or hardness of water may give it a commercial interest. Composition of acids induces people to run for cheap articles which, as is natural, are a source of great danger to health, especially so when the foodstuffs are adulterated with matters which are injurious to health when eaten. Analysis, at times, of such food for sale in the market would be an efficient check to those who attempt to ignore the importance of selling healthy food-stuff through ignorance or greed. The importance of knowing the cause of death of every human being in our midst cannot be over estimated. There is a great likelihood of a marked decrease in the number of cases of death by poisoning or violence to which people resort either for self-destruction or for taking vengeance for wrong done, if immediate and proper examination be made. People would soon be convinced of the futility of the attempt to kill their fellow human beings by resorting to such criminal practice as it will no longer remain a mystery. They will soon understand that the time of witchcraft or evil eye bringing on a sudden end is no more when the real cause of death will be brought home to the actual culprits. A laboratory in our midst affords

## PURELY PERSONAL.

THE following letter, purporting to be from Mr. Gladstone, appears in Saturday's issue of the "Skibbereen Eagle." It is dated May 17, 1897, and bears Mr. Gladstone's name at the foot:—"I am obliged for the copy of your paper with the article marked. The insolence of the Sultan of Turkey has been patiently put up to such a pitch by the policy of the six Powers that I can hardly feel surprised even at the audacity of his imperious request to be permitted to attend the Jubilee. If, however, it has been made, I trust that prudence and decency will induce the British Government to stifle it. The envoy of the Great Assassin would meet with such a reception in England as they might not find agreeable.

The Marquis of Zetland's son, the Earl of Ronaldshay, who was mentioned in the Cambridge list as having passed the special examination in law for the ordinary degree of B.A. attained his majority next day. The Marquis of Zetland is Mayor of Richmond for the second year in succession, and in addition to his civic duties this year, acted as president of the great Whitsuntide cyclists' meet at Richmond. The festivities in connection with the Earl of Ronaldshay's coming of age are postponed till October.

Among Mr. Chamberlain's characteristics few perhaps would place tender-heartedness. But that only shows how imperfectly the right hon. gentleman is known. In an article on Dr. Dale in the "New Age" the writer mentions the preacher's great admiration for the politician. Dr. Dale knew how admirable Mr. Chamberlain was in his family relations, how true he was in his private life, how loyal he was in his friendships, and he knew, too, how tender-hearted he was. "Why," said Dr. Dale, "when he was on the School Board it was part of his duty to hear complaints against teachers, and sometimes they were female teachers, and occasionally there would be little scenes, the women would start crying, and Chamberlain came to me and begged me to relieve him of his work, for that he could not stand weeping women."

Dr. Dale in the same article is described as one of the most genial of men. Very vivid is the recollection, says the writer, of the last dinner party at which he and Dr. Dale were both present. "Dale was the life and soul of it. He had just returned from Australia, and was full of happy memories of his visit. And then came stories one after another. His old friend Charles Vince was going home one evening when he came across a drunken man in the gutter. The kindly divine tried to raise the fallen man to his feet. But the drunkard, looking up and seeing who it was that was taking so much trouble, said, 'Don't trouble, Mr. Vince, don't trouble. I don't b'long to you—I b'long to Dr. Dale.' Hearty was the laughter as Dale told this story against himself."

Bishop Potter, according to a story just published, was visiting a brother bishop last summer at a popular seaside resort. As the two bishops were walking home from the Sunday-morning service they could not fail to notice the crowds of bathers in the surf, clad and unclad in all manner of costumes. The resident prelate turned to his visitor, saying with a sigh: "What should you do if you were confronted by a problem like that in your diocese?" Bishop Potter quietly replied: "Brother, this is not my see!"

Mr. Edward Marston, of the well-known publishing firm, has been giving readers of the *Publishers' Circular* some particulars of his dealings with authors during the last fifty years. Mr. Marston's experiences in this way have been pretty extensive. In the half-century he has had dealings with something like eight or ten thousand authors, and much pleasant correspondence with a very large number of them. Amongst them he mentions particularly Mr. R. D. Blackmore, Mr. Wm. Black, Sir W. F. Butler, Charles Reade, O. W. Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Victor Hugo, Wilkie Collins, Lord Lytton, General C. E. Gordon, Louis Blanc, Harrison Ainsworth, Charles Dickens, W. Clark Russell, and Henry M. Stanley. Among them all none are more valued by Mr. Marston than the many score of letters he received, running over a great number of years, from his old friend R. D. Blackmore. "There is this peculiarity about his letters," says Mr. Marston, "that there is scarcely one of them that does not contain some quaint touch of humour, some curious and laughable suggestion."

Besides giving a few extracts from Mr. Blackmore's letters, Mr. Marston supplies some interesting particulars concerning his firm's connexion with "Lorna Doone." The blindness of publishers in allowing good books to pass them by and go "the whole round of the trade" has frequently been the subject of comment, and "Jane Eyre" is always quoted as a conspicuous instance. May not "Lorna Doone," he asks, be quoted as an example to the contrary? "We paid Mr. Blackmore a good round sum for the copyright for a term of years, quite convinced of the rare qualities of the book, and we lost money in the first instance by the venture. The sequel has abundantly shown that our judgment was right."

With regard to the discussion in Athens with reference to the Creek Constitution, the *Times* correspondent there writes that M. Delyannis regards with disfavour any increase of the Royal prerogative, which he regards as sufficiently extensive. He referred to his own dismissal from power by the King in 1892, which influenced public opinion, hitherto in his favour, against him and involved the nation in bankruptcy. Nevertheless, he maintains, no grudge against the King, who was a very clever man, but not industrious. He came to Greece very young, and did not acquire habits of industry. He thoroughly understands, however, the requirements of the country, and possesses excellent judgment. But the power reposed in his hands is sufficient.

The Rev. the Hon. James Adderley has just been making a protest from the pulpit of Berkeley Chapel, Charles-street, against the extravagance which is to mark a forthcoming fancy-dress ball to be given by the Duchess of Devonshire. One learns from the *Morning* some details of the affair. "When I read in the papers," Mr. Adderley told an interviewer, "that one lady was spending a sum represented by four figures on a gown for the dance I protested against such wicked extravagance. I have been accused of exaggeration when I said that one lady was spending £1,000 on her dress. The paper that makes this charge is the one in which I read the statement upon which I based my pulpit remarks." "We may take it then that it is on the grounds of extravagance that you protest?"—"That is so, when we remember the many useful ways in which money can be spent." The reverend gentleman concluded the interview by handing the reporter a "Meditation for Christian Ladies," which the "deadly parallel" is carried out by aid of a newspaper paragraph and an extract from the Book of Isaiah.

It is a little curious that the death of Baron Oscar Dickson should have allowed to pass with practically no comment in England for although he was a Swedish noble, and his vast estates were situated in Sweden, he was not only of English, or rather, of Scottish descent, but was also a well-known figure in London Society. For several years (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) he was a personal friend of the Prince of Wales. He was a member of the Marlborough Club and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. His great wealth enabled him to be a munificent patron of Polar exploration. His name is perhaps best known in connexion with the journey of Baron Nordenskjold, but he followed Fansen's career with great sympathy and subscribed liberally towards the funds for the Fram Expedition. Some year ago, when the Australian Colonies were considering the advisability of fitting out an Antarctic expenditure on a large scale, Baron Oscar Dickson offered to subscribe £10,008 towards the cost on certain specified conditions. The whole scheme, however, fell through when the collapse of the land boom brought a financial crisis on all the Australian Colonies.

HERE is another anecdote of Mr. Corbould's budget of reminiscences:—On reaching the palace one morning, the Prince of Wales showed me a drawing he had just finished. Napoleon was depicted on horseback levelling a pistol at the Duke of Wellington, who was advancing to cut down his great enemy. While I was looking at the drawing, who should come in but the Duke himself! "Why, the very man who can best criticise my drawing!" cried the Prince. "Now, can you tell me who that is on the left?" he went on, presenting the sketch to the Duke. "Well," replied the latter deliberately, "judging from the waistcoat and the cocked hat, I should say it was meant for Napoleon." "Right," said the Prince. "And who is the other figure?" "By the cut of the jib," returned the Duke calmly, "I should say it was myself." "Right again. Well, now, is the drawing accurate? That's what I want to know." The Duke rose, put down the sketch, and thus impressively addressed the Prince of Wales. "My boy, I'm going to tell you something that the English people don't seem to realise. I was sent out to keep Napoleon in check, but *never in my life have I set eyes on him!*" Once, in the midst of a battle, some one cried, 'Look, there's Napoleon,' but before I could get the glass to my eye the smoke from a field-gun had enveloped him."

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## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 29th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 16 feet 7 inches against 16 feet 8 inches same date last year. Adhava crops are being removed. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Seeds withering on Nara Canal owing to insufficiency of water. Locusts in Johi and Kohistan, but causing no damage. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts for want of rain. Cattle healthy except in Dadu.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 11 inches same date last year. Kharif operations in progress. Slight rain in six talukas. Prices high. Fodder scarce. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi produce continues in two talukas. Kharif cultivation in full swing throughout the district. Rice seedlings being transplanted in Guni and Badin. Locusts in Hala; no damage. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat flour risen in Tando Bago and Kandiaro and fallen in Badin. Price of red rice also one seer less per rupee at Tando Bago.

Upper Sind frontier.—Kharif preparations continue. Foder sufficient. Rain in three talukas, maximum being 20 cents, minimum 4 cents. Locusts in Thul and Kashmor; no damage reported. Price of jowari risen by 4 chataks and of wheat by 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar And Parkar.—Rain in two desert talukas, maximum being 77 cents at Nagar, Kharif sowings in Nara valley progressing. Average selling price of staple food-grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district. Locusts in two talukas; no damage.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 26th June 1897).—No rain during week throughout the district except at Sanand and Parantij, where there was 34 cents and 32 cents respectively. Total for season 2 inches 37 cents at Ahmedabad. Sowing of bajri and jowari commenced in some villages of Parantij and Sanand talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices falling: jowari 10 seers bajri 9 seers 60 tolas, wheat 8 seers, and rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Maximum rain during week 2 inches 32 cents at Godhra, minimum 35 cents at Kalol; total for season, maximum 5 inches 43 cents at Godhra, minimum 1 inch 9 cents at Kalol. More required. Sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of maize in Dohad has fallen by half a seer.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23th June 1897).—Maximum rain during week 5 cents at Nadiad, minimum 2 cents at Anand. Average for the district 11·8 cents. Total for season, maximum 1 inch 67 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 74 cents at Borsad. Average for the district 1 inch 2 1·8 cents. Kodra crops which have been sown are in want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8 1-2 seers, wheat 8 seers, and rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 19 cents in Vagra Taluka. Total for season, maximum 1 inch 76 cents in petha mahal Hansot, minimum 1 inch 31 cents in Ankleswar Taluka. Land is being prepared for cultivation, and in some talukas cotton and rice sowing commenced. Fodder supply good.

Surat.—Rain during week at Surat 5 cents, maximum being 35 cents at Pardi. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 19 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 28 cents at Olpad. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Sowing operations retarded owing to want of rain. Fodder supply good. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in ten talukas, maximum being 1inch1 cent at Jamner and minimum 1 cent at Shirpur. Total for season at Dhulia 2 inches 24 cents. Average for the district 1 inch 86 cents. Sowing of cotton and other crops continues in parts and retarded in others for want of rain. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory.

Nasik—(For week ending 28th June 1897).—Rain during week 10 cents. Total for season 2 inches 39 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Rice and nagli sowing continues in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Cotton sowing in Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. Land is being prepared for kharif crops elsewhere. Rain very badly wanted. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, except on 27th and 28th: total of week 90 cents; total to date 13 inches 85 cents, being 7 inches 11 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd and 27th, nil on 24th, 3° warm on 25th, 28th, and 29th and 2° warm on 26th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 25th, when it was excessive. Wind normal on 23rd and 24th; abnormal wad northerly from 25th to 29th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar station 1 inch 93 cents. Total for season at Sadar station 15 inches 11 cents. Sowing of kharif crops nearly finished. Ploughing in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 19 inches 54 cents at Karjat and minimum 3 inches 38 cents at Alibag. Land being prepared for transplantation, which is commenced, in places. Fodder-supply scanty at Mangaon. Price of rice 7 seers 30½ tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except at Nagothna and Karjat, where it has slightly risen. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain meagre in many places, maximum being 8 inches 49 cents at Khed, minimum 75 cents at Deogad. Sowing operations in progress. Cattle healthy except in Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 45 cents. Rain throughout the district except in Sirur Taluka and Dhond Petha, maximum being 4 inches 15 cents in Mulshi Petha and minimum 2 cents in Indapur Taluka. Total for season at district head-quarter station 6 inchs 6 cents. Rainfall is insufficient. in the whole district except Maval Taluka and Mulshi Petha. Except in some places in the Deshi portion of the district, where there was insufficient rain, sowing is in progress. The want of rain is felt everywhere except in the Maval portion of the district. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari and bajri in the Khed and Bhimthadi talukas and slight fall in Ambegaon Petha. There was also a slight rise in the price of jowari in the Haveli Taluka and of bajri in the Sirur and Indapur talukas. In the Dhond Petha the price of jowari has risen from 21 lbs. 6 tolas to 17 lbs. 25 tolas, and of bajri from 16 lbs. 2½ tolas to 12 lbs. 37 tolas per rupee. The prices are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in three talukas, maximum being 23 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents at Parner, tocal for season, maximum 3 inches 80 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 38 cents at Kopargaon. Sowing at a stand still for want of rain. Fodder supply very scarce. Cattle dying in large numbers. District average price of jowari 7 seers 55 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 28th June 1897).—Rain during week at Sholapur 3 cents, Madha 2 cents, Pandharpur 24 cents and Sangola 1 cent. Total for season at Sholapur 2 inches 81 cents, Barsi 1 inch 73 cents, Madha 5 inches 11 cents, Karmala 1 inch 98 cents, Pandharpur 5 inches 71 cents, Sangola 3 inches 16 cents and Malsiras 2 inches 33 cents. More rain wanted. Sowing of Kharif crops in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Rise in the price of jowari in all the talukas except Madha, where it is steady. Price of jowari at Sholapur 9 seers 13 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week ending 26th, 1 inch 91 cents at Satara. Total fall 10 inches 73 cents. More rain wanted in Khatav, Valva, Khanapur, Man and Tasgaon talukas. Sowing in progress except in Tasgaon Taluka. Fodder very scarce. Cattle poor.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 4 cents at Indi, 2 cents at Bagalkot and 4 cents at Hungund; none elsewhere. Kharif sowing continues in all talukas except Muddebihal, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Prices of fodder rising. Condition of cattle not improved. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in all talukas except Badami, where they have slightly fallen and Indi where they are stationary. Average rate of food-grains 8 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Athni, Gokak and Murgod, maximum being 6 inches 45 cents at Chandgad, minimum 11 cents, at Hukeri. Rice sowings completed. Sowing of other early crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle indifferent. Average price of jowari 9½ seers per rupee. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain in all talukas except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund, varying from 2 cents in Gadag to 1 inch 83 cents in Kalghatgi. Sowing of early crop in progress. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 9 inches 73 cents at Siddapur, minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Haliyal. Sowing continues. Transplantation and weeding commenced. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Raikot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 9 seers, 8 seers 50 tolas, 10 seers, and 8 seers 75 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. No rain. Ploughing of land in progress. Price of bajri 9 and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Public health and agricultural stock fair. Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Sowing operations continue in Baroda and Navsari divisions. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi and Navsari divisions. Price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 12, inferior 16 pounds per British rupee.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
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## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 1.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders contained in this Dept Notification No. 3429, dated the 2nd June 1897, Lieut J L Harrington, acting Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H M Ostrehan, Asst Supdt of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District, acted as District Supt of Police in that district from the 6th Jan 1897 to the 1st Feb 1897, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr Juwansing Ramabhai to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the Municipal limits of the town of Dholera in the district of Ahmedabad, with the powers of a Magte of the third class and with additional power specified.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magte of the third class on the following gentlemen, respectively, within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal District of Sholapur, viz:—Mr Pir Mahomed Shaik Hussein Dafedar, Mr Laximinarayan Balkisan Sarda; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 of the said Code, H E in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen named above shall be members of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Special Magtes at Sholapur constituted by Govt Notification No. 1517, dated the 24th Feb 1897.

Mr Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar having resigned his appointment on the Bench A of Special Magtes at Poona the Magisterial powers conferred on him are withdrawn.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Narayan Raghunath Navalkar, within the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality; all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the second class; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 11 H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Narayan Raghunath Navalkar shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench A of Special Magtes at Poona constituted by Govt Notification No 1511, dated the 24th Feb 1897, vice Mr Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr Nanabhai Haridasbhairaji, acting Head Clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's Office, to execute and return processes awarded against or directed to be served upon the Sheriff of Bombay, or which shall be awarded in any cause or matter wherein the Sheriff on account of his being related to the parties or for other sufficient cause cannot execute the same, vice Mr William Stewart Shaw on leave or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to be a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise, until the end of Sept 1897 of pending further orders, jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Belgaum Sessions Division.

Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh Mamlatdar, taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Moreshwar Dinkar Vaidya, Mahalkari, petha Khalalpur in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave, first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Khandesh District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, and under Sec 23 of the Act to invest him within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Dhulia, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati vice the Hon Mr Javerilal Umashankar Yajnik deceased Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B A to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati, continuing to be Secy to and a Member of, the said Committee for examinations in Hindustani. Marathi and Persian, vice Mr G S Curtis' I C S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provision of Sec 13 of Act VI of 1886 (The Karachi Port Trust Act), the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col R U G Mayne, Offg Asst Adjt Genl, Sind Dist, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Major A W G Bayly, D S O, resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A Lamb, I C S, is appointed Member and Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee vice Mr W C Rand, I C S.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H LeQuesne to act as Sanitary Engr and Member of the Sanitary Board, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J C Pettinger, M Inst C E, on leave or pending further orders.

Volunteer Corps—Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev Theodore Peters to be Hon Chaplain vice the Rev H Jurgens, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn Capt W C Sprague, M D, to act as Civil Surgn, Karwar; and Surgn Major J P Barry, M B, on relief, to act as Supdt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, pending further orders.

Asst Surgn A Manekji Dotivala, L M and S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Parakh Dispensary, Surat, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June 1897, during the absence of Asst Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai L M and S.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt J Lloyed T Jones, M B, on relief by Surgn Maj A W F Street, D S O, to take over the duties in Poona performed at present by Surg Major J P Barry, M B, and Surgn Capt W W O Beveridge, A M S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following acting promotion is ordered during the deputation of Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Supdg Engr, cla s II, on special duty, from 1st March to 4th June 1897, both days inclusive:—Mr J Tate, Supdg Engr, class III, to Supdg Engr, class II.

Under the authority of the Govt of India orders published in Public Works Dept Notifications Nos 91 and 94, dated 9th Dec 1893 and 14th April 1897, Mr Govt is pleased to order the pari passu promotion of Mr C T Burke, B E, M Inst C E, to Supdg Engr, Temporary and Supernumerary, during a portion, viz from 16th May to 6th Dec 1898, both days inclusive, of the period he served as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr R M MacFarlaine, Asst Engr, 3rd grade (old), passed on 4th June 1897 the professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 23 to 25, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Code.

Mr MacFarlaine is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade now Classification 2 with effect from 4th June 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATION, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The following candidates for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts have been admitted, by order of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges, to the examination to be held on Monday the 28th June 1897 and following days:—Ramkrishna Hari Talvalkar, and Dinkar Janardhan Limaye.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following promotion and appointment are made in the Registration Dept:—(1) Mr Mahomed Akbarkhan, second grade Sub-Registrar of Navsigund in the Dharwar District, to be first grade Sub-Registrar, continuing in charge of the same office. (2) Mr Madhavrao Janardan Gupte, Clerk to the Registrar of Kolaba, to be probationary second grade Sub Registrar of Satara in the Satara District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Vinayak Jagannath, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi during the absence of Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam on privilege leave for fifteen days from such date in the current month as he can avail himself of it or till further orders.

Mr Palanji Bezanji, Deppy Accountant, acted as Head Accountant Surat, from 11th to 21st May 1897, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

The following transfers and appointments of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, B A, Chitnis to the Collr of Kaira, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals; Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam Shah, L C E, is transferred from Godhra to Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District; Rao Saheb Gandabhai Endarji, Mamlatdar of Viramgam, is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Kaira.

Mr Jhaverbhai Nathabhai, Head Clerk to the Collr of Kaira and at present acting as Mamlatdar at Nadiad, on relief by Khan Saheb Edalji Byramsha, B A, is appointed to be acting Mamlatdar at Godhra in the Panch Mahals during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, B A, appointed to audit the Agency accounts.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Khanderno Vaidva, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Malegaon in the Nasik District, is confirmed in that grade.

Southern Division.

Mr Narsinh Ramchandra Shevde was appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi from the 10th to 29th March 1897, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Rangrao Krishna Bhandiwad, the permanent incumbent.

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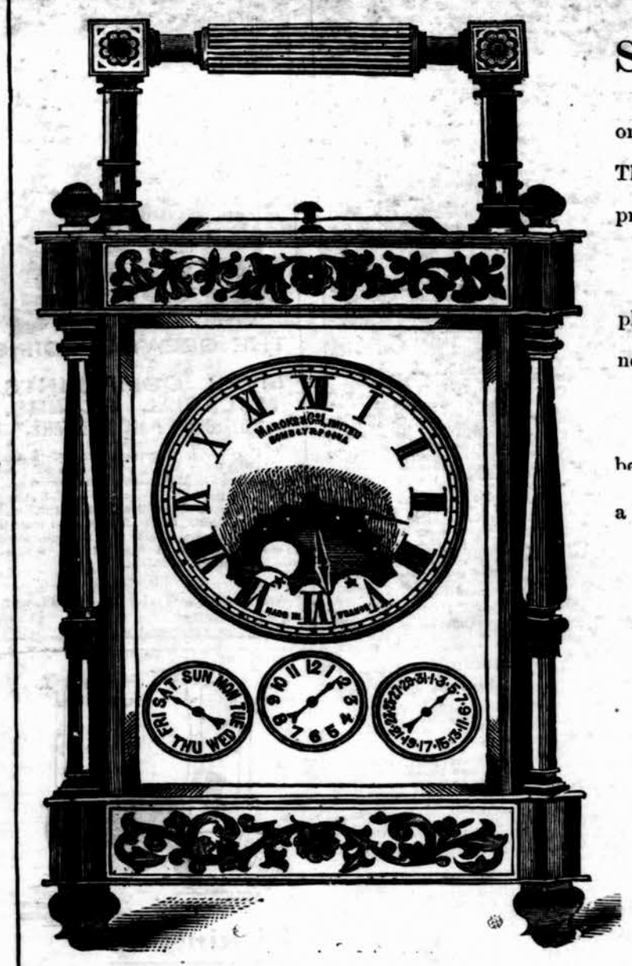


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